

8.2% rise for engineering men gives hope to ministers

acceptance yesterday by union leaders of an
per cent increase on minimum pay rates,
acting two million engineering workers, will
ally encourage ministers in their hopes of
taining private-sector pay settlements. Mr
ence Duffy, the chief negotiator, said he and
colleagues had taken into account the parlous
e of the industry.

Union took account of industrial depression

Donald Macintyre,
a Reporter
ernment hopes of contain-
private sector pay settle-
in the coming months
lived great encouragement
when union leaders ac-
cepted an 8.2 per cent in-
crease on minimum rates,
acting two million engi-
neering workers.
The agreement is certain to
be seen by ministers as
a sign that the hand of the
Minister when the meet-
TUC General Council this
noon, five days after her
in Brighton for an
sum of understanding.
single-figure percentage
ement had been predicted,
union negotiators came
quickly than expected to
unanimous conclusion that,
engineering is a recession
resulted in 130,000 lost jobs
een May, 1979, and last
they could not obtain
employees who are paid the
national minimum. Average
earnings for skilled workers on
a 48-hour week are now 198.50.
Union leaders emphasized
that local bargaining might
allow the chance of obtaining a
higher increase for some
workers. Mr Duffy, however,
said that local negotiators
would be applying the "yard-
stick of the company's ability
to pay" and he did not believe
there would be a "winner of dis-
content" caused by local
disputes.
Mr Anthony Fookham, direc-
tor-general of the employers' fed-
eration, said that though
there might be a few employers
doing sufficiently well to offer
rather more than 8.2 per cent,
the local economy rates, with an
hour off the working week
from November, 1981, will set
the pace for much of manufac-
turing industry.
British Leyland, which
though no longer a member of
the federation has made an
offer very similar to the open-
ing federation offer of 8.2 per
cent. It is thought unlikely to
make more than at best a
modest improvement when
talks are resumed on Friday.
Mr Fookham emphasized that
the federation hopes that the
deal would have an exemplary
effect on the public sector.
He said: "While private in-
dustry has agreed to the goal
of ending the expectations
of one employer as we
have done today, it would be
quite informing if the public
sector ran away with lavish
settlements. This would cause
us great concern."
The settlement may also be
seen as a sign that leaders
standing today, insisting with
Mr Thatcher, held as the
TUC's request, as affecting the
warning issued at the weekend
by Mr David Bessent, chairman
of the TUC, saying that the
only way to cure the nation's
problem was by cutting wages
and premiums, and the wages
the minority of engineering

Mr Jenkins paves way for political comeback

From Fred Emery
Political Editor
Brussels, October 13

The return of Mr Roy
Jenkins to the British political
stage is to be marked by some
speeches setting out a middle
way in economic policy, it was
learned in Brussels today.

Mr Jenkins, who leaves his
post as President of the Euro-
pean Commission on January
6, intends to set out his view
of a true and sensible alter-
native to both Mrs Margaret
Thatcher's monetarism and the
mass nationalization policies
embraced by the Labour Party
conference before deciding
whether to form a new political
grouping in alliance with the
Liberal Party.

However, on the eve of Mr
Jenkins's decision on
stepping down from the Labour
leadership, Mr Jenkins has
indicated to friends that he has
not changed any of the views
first expressed last November
in the BBC's Richard Dimbleby
lecture.

He then virtually wrote off
the Labour Party, to which he
still belongs, in favour of a
"strengthening of the radical
centre". Indeed, he apparently
sees his analysis as having
been borne out both in the
Labour Party's predicament and
in Britain's economic travails.
His new round of speeches
in Britain would most prob-
ably begin after the Labour Party's
special conference in January
on the new leadership election
procedure.
But as a prelude, even before
leaving Brussels, Mr Jenkins is
undertaking a series of farewell
speeches from the EEC that
will impinge on both Labour
and Conservative policies.
On December 11 he will, in
his last big speech as Com-
mission president, speak at
Chatham House, in London, on
the reasons why Britain should
remain in the EEC. That
venture will lead him to com-
ment on the Labour confer-
ence's decision to seek, in
effect, Britain's withdrawal
from the EEC.
Later this month Mr Jenkins
is to revive discussions of the
European Monetary System
(EMS) from membership of
which the Conservative Govern-
ment has so far kept Britain
aloof. Mr Jenkins, who takes
some pride in the launching of
the EMS, is to speak of the
need to move to the next stage,
setting up a European
Monetary Fund and of the
urgency for Britain no longer
to stay on the sidelines.
Mr Jenkins will make no com-
ment on his intentions. But a
re-reading of his Dimbleby lec-
ture brings out this passage on
the mixed economy:
"We need the stimulating stim-
ulus of the free market econ-
omy without either the
unacceptable brutality of its
unregulated distribution, or
rewards or its indifference to
unemployment."
"It means that you accept the
broad line of division between
the public and the private sec-
tor, and accept constantly
threaten the private sector
with nationalization or ex-
propriation, or for that
matter, those in the public sec-
tor with constant upheaval and
uncertainty."

Main road to Ahvaz cut and oil pipeline blown up as Iran counter-attacks at Karun river Iraq warns Abadan defenders to surrender or be destroyed

From Robert Fisk
Basra, Oct 13

Iranian artillery today tried
in vain to blow up the pontoon
bridge which Iraqi troops have
laid across the Karun river as
they moved towards the Iranian
city of Abadan. Iraqi officers said
that Abadan would soon be en-
circled and that if the defenders
refused to surrender, the city
would be destroyed.

Now that the Iraqis have suc-
ceeded in making a significant
advance into Iranian territory
by crossing the Karun, it is
highly unlikely that they would
settle for anything less than the
surrender of Abadan. The city
has, in any event, received so
much shellfire from the oppo-

site bank of the Shatt al-Arab
waterway, that further destruc-
tion would, to some extent, be
academic. Iraqi troops are just
over seven miles north of
Abadan.
The Iraqis are trying to
break the river pontoon with
air attacks and artillery fire,
but they shot down an Iranian
Phantom jet that attempted to
bomb the bridge. Iraqi televi-
sion is showing film of the or-
iginal crossing, which appears
to have been almost unopposed
when it took place two days
ago. An Iraqi brigadier ex-
plained that the eastern bank
of the river was subjected to
heavy shellfire by Iraqi troops
before the crossing was first
attempted.

The fall of Abadan may take
far longer than the Iraqis ex-
pect. The Iraqis are unlikely
to surrender and Iranian troops
are still holding out in the
centre of Khorramshahr. Iranian
shellfire is still falling into
Iraqi territory.
Iraqi troops now hold the main
highway linking Abadan with
Ahvaz and today they blew up
an oil pipeline running beside
it. If Abadan does fall—and the
city is really a mass of oil
installations rather than a
built-up civilian area—then the
Iraqis would be free to con-
centrate on Ahvaz and the
city in the north. Despite all
the optimistic assurances, how-
ever, the Gulf war could yet
continue for many weeks.

Gunship raids: Iraqi land
forces inched towards Abadan
today, encountering heavy re-
sistance on the ground, and
from the air. The city continues
to burn (Tewfik Mishiawi
writes from Beirut).
As Iranian troops and revo-
lutionary militias guarded the
city from street corners and
rooftops, helicopter gunships of
the Iranian Air Force launched
a series of air raids to block
the Iraqi advance.
Bombardment of Abadan
increased last weekend when
the Iraqis launched their long-
range campaign to take over
Abadan, which would give them
firm control on the east bank
of the disputed Shatt al-Arab
waterway.
President Abolhassan Bani-

Sadr of Iran has denied
Baghdad's claim that Iraqi
forces had pierced through
Iranian defences in the Abadan
area, emphasizing that the Iraqi
attack was blunted yesterday.
The official Iranian news
agency, Pars, reported that
Iraqi shelling of Abadan during
the night left at least 30
people killed and more than
240 wounded.
Iran was said to be suffering
from a wide range of shortages,
principally of fuel. Reports said
that Iran was already negotiat-
ing with Japan for the supply
of 50,000 tons of petrol. Early
Iraq and Iran have imposed
petrol rationing.
Photograph, UN meets, page 5
Leading article, page 13



Australian Greg Norman (right) talks with his British opponent, Sandy Lyle, on his way to winning the World matchplay golf title (Page 8)

Industrial production slumps to its lowest level for 12 years

By Melvyn Westlake
Industrial output in Britain
is at its lowest level for 12 years
and still falling. The decline
has gone further than expected
by many economists and points
to a further sharp rise in un-
employment in the coming
months.
Government figures pub-
lished yesterday show a drop of
2.5 per cent in production dur-
ing August even after allowing
for normal seasonal movements.
This means that the level of
goods produced by industry this
summer was lower than at any
time since 1968 if the contribu-
tion from North Sea oil and gas
is excluded.
So far this year, output has
been 5.5 per cent below the
average for 1979. Manufacturing
industry has been hit even
harder than industry as a whole,
with output down 6.5 per cent
in the first seven

months of this year compared
with the average for 1979.
One explanation provided by
Whitehall for the sharp fall in
output during August is that
employees in some companies
were taking extra holidays
rather than beginning short-
time working.
This, however, is only a
reflection of the depth of the
recession in industry. The drop
in activity this year is already
as large as during 1975, the
worst year of the last recession.
Output, excluding North Sea
oil and gas, has never fully
recovered the levels that
prevailed before the 1974-75
slump.
A spokesman for the Con-
federation of British Indus-
try said yesterday that the latest
figures were consistent with
information that the CBI has
been receiving about how badly
industry was suffering.

The figures strengthened the
need to curb pay settlements
if British products were to
compete in world markets,
costs and prices had to be held
down, he said.
Yesterday's figures reveal
clearly that the recession is
embracing almost all areas of
industry. Among the hardest
hit sectors are chemicals, metal
manufacture and textiles.
The CBI had forecast a drop
of about 2.5 per cent for the
whole economy in 1980 and a
fall of 6.75 per cent in the
output of manufacturing in-
dustry.
At the time of the last Bud-
get the Government also fore-
cast that the nation's total out-
put would fall by about 2.5 per
cent, but did not indicate how
much it thought production
would fall in industry or in
manufacturing.
Continued on page 17, col 2

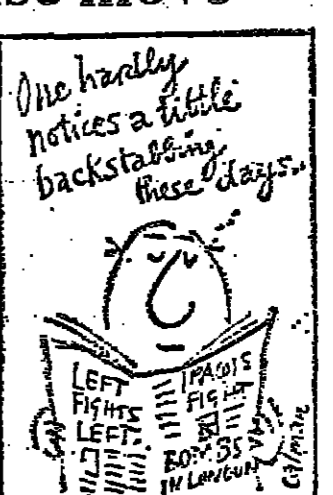
Labour leftists act to block Mr Healey with franchise move

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Labour's left wing last night
mounted an eleven-hour cam-
paign to block the chances of
Mr Denis Healey becoming
leader of the party if Mr James
Callaghan resigns by proposing
that the parliamentary party
should suspend its standing
orders.
The move, which would pro-
hibit the election or readoption
of a leader at the first meeting
of the PLP when Parliament
resumes, is backed by Mr
Wedgwood Benn, a contender
for the leadership. The left is
desperate that no decisions
should be taken until the party
has agreed a formula for a
wider electoral college at a
special meeting in January.

Eight members of the left-
dominated national executive
have written to every Labour
MP asking his constituency
party to consider a motion in
advance of the first meeting of
the PLP.
It states: "That this meet-
ing of the Parliamentary Labour
Party hereby agrees to suspend
its normal practice so as to
permit the officers and parlia-
mentary committee (Shadow
Cabinet) elected for the 1979-80
session to continue until the
leader and deputy leader of
the party have been elected
under a wider franchise as
suggested by the party confer-
ence."

It is a move that would be
bitterly contested by the cen-
tre-right, even though some are
showing strong reservations as
to whether they would support
Mr Healey.
The outcome of the proposal,
assuming that Mr Callaghan
announces his resignation
tomorrow, is approved by the PLP, is that
Mr Michael Foot, as deputy
leader, would take on the
mantle of leader until the
party has extricated itself from
the electoral quagmire of its
own making.
Mr Foot yesterday saw Mr
Callaghan and attempted to
persuade him to continue as
leader until the electoral col-
lege issue was settled, but the
outcome was kept secret.
What is apparent, however,
is that if Mr Callaghan does
decide to stand down, Mr Foot,
under strong pressure from



some of his colleagues, may
well stand for the party leader-
ship himself.
A parliamentary party com-
mittee between Mr Healey and
Mr Foot would be a close-run
affair.
The fact that Mr John Silkin
has indicated that he would
stand in a leadership battle
was not seen as a serious threat
to Mr Foot's chances.
The reckoning was that Mr
Silkin would be eliminated on
the first ballot, though there
is the danger for the left that
he could capture enough votes
to allow Mr Healey to slip
through on the first count.
The left wingers who put
their names to the motion
were: Mr Eric Heffer, Mr
Frank Aulman, Mr Norman
Atkinson, Miss Jo Richardson,
Dame Judith Hart, Mr Dennis
Skinner, Miss Joan Maynard
and Mr Wedgwood Benn.
They stated that the PLP had
reached a watershed. In pro-
posing their motion they said
that "those who accept the
authority of the conference will
support us in postponing the
leadership election until it can
take place under a wider
franchise."
Meanwhile, Mr William
Rodgers, one of the so-called
"saviours of three", said yester-
day that it would be an intoler-
able reversal of history for the
party outside parliament to
attempt to foist on Labour MPs
a leader they did not want.
Bennett appeal, page 2
Leading article, page 13

Nobel peace prize for Argentina

Oct 13—The 1980 Nobel
peace prize was awarded today
to Adolfo Pérez Esquivel,
Argentine sculptor and the
son of a Christian peace-
activist in Latin America.
John Sannes, the chair-
man of the Norwegian Nobel
committee, said Pérez Esquivel
was "a man of peace who
worked for a solution of
licts by non-violent means
had developed a network
of contacts spanning the entire
continent."
The committee described a
of violence and terror
Argentina in the 1970s and
Sannes said: "Pérez
Esquivel is among those Argen-
tines who have shown a light in
darkness. He champions a
vision of Argentina's grisly
past, and dispenses with
use of violence, and is the
esman of revival or respect
human rights."
Buenos Aires, on hearing
he had won the Nobel
prize, Señor Pérez
said to attribute the deci-
sion to political significance,
as that he did not believe
in the condemnation of
Argentina's record on human
rights as his work reached all
Latin America.
Pérez Esquivel, a former pro-
fessor of architecture, was
awarded in April 1977, one
after the military coup
overthrew the government.
President Isabel Perón,
widow of the late Juan Perón,
had ordered the arrest of
many of the military leaders.
Pérez Esquivel, who had
been imprisoned because of his
paying for human rights
activist Jorge Videla's mili-
tary government in Argentina.
First reaction of the Nobel
committee, ordered the Con-
trolled news media
"play down" the story.
The Argentine Franco-
nism and TPT.
thru methods Señor Pérez
now as a deeply spiritual
who believes in Gandhi's
Continued on page 6, col 2

More tremors at El Asnam

Rescuers continued the search for survivors of
the El Asnam earthquake under floodlight as
two mid tremors shook the area. Survivors are
pinning their hopes of finding relatives and
friends trapped in the rubble as specially trained
dogs flown from Switzerland and France. An
International Red Cross relief expert said that
El Asnam would have to be entirely rebuilt.
The houses still standing were unsafe. Page 6

'Standard' editor chosen

Mr Louis Kirby is moving from the editorship
of the Evening News when it closes, to be
editor of the new Evening Standard. His appoint-
ment was apparently based at a high level in
Express Newspapers, and by some Evening
Standard journalists. Page 2

First missile base

Greenham Common, near Newbury, Berkshire,
will be the first of the two British bases to get
American cruise missiles, and the NATO
agreement reached last December. The nuclear
weapons will arrive in Greenham in the
autumn of 1983. Page 2

Norwich manager moves

John Bond, the manager of Norwich City, has
agreed to move to Manchester City to fill the
position left vacant by Malcolm Allison's
departure last week. The clubs have agreed
compensation for the remaining seven-and-a-
half years of Mr Bond's contract at Norwich.
Page 8

Kampala sends troops to repel invaders

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Oct 13

The Uganda Army, supported
by tanks and heavy artillery
from Tanzania Army units who
have remained in Uganda since
the removal of President Idi
Amin last year, is moving into
the West Nile District to drive
back invaders who last week
captured several towns in the
area.
The Tanzanians have already
suffered casualties, it was re-
ported today.
The invaders, who entered
from neighbouring Zaire and
Sudan, have not yet identified
themselves. Uganda Govern-
ment leaders say they are sup-
porters of President Amin who
fled abroad last year.
Mr Otema Alimadi, the
Foreign Minister, said in Kam-
pala that the invasion had been
financed by Saudi Arabia, but
he supplied no proof for this
allegation. Uganda has protested
to Zaire and Sudan, accusing
them of allowing the invasion
to be mounted from their ter-
ritory. Both Zaire and Sudan
deny the charge.
Brigadier Moses Ali, who was
the Finance Minister in the
Amin Government, denied today
that he had been in Uganda.
Rescue Front, of which he is
chairman, was involved in the
invasion.
The front, which claims to
embrace former Amin troops
now in exile, says it will ex-

haust all peaceful means to
secure the return of the exiles
to Uganda before resorting to
armed force.
Brigadier Ali spoke from
Nairobi airport, where he said
he was in transit to Europe
from an undisclosed location.
He expressed doubt about the
reported heavy fighting in
north-west Uganda and said he
believed the reports were de-
signed to create panic and
supply an excuse to delay the
elections due in Uganda on
December 10.
The Uganda Government has
made no further statement on
the invasion, since announcing
the fall of Amin, the main town
in the West Nile District. Com-
munication with Arua is still
cut.
However, Ugandan and Tan-
zanian troops from Kampala,
using requisitioned lorries and
buses, have moved across the
Wile bridge at Pakwach, the
only bridge linking the rest of
Uganda to the West Nile Dis-
trict.
Ugandan leaders say the in-
vaders number between 2,000
and 3,000, but other sources say
there may be only a few
hundred. They achieved an
initial success when they sur-
prised Ugandan troops at Ko-
boko, near the Zaire border
and killed more than 100 of
them. So far there has been no
report of the Uganda Army put-
ting up any resistance to the
invaders.

Turkish aircraft hijacked

Ankara, Oct 13—Six armed
Turks, members of an unident-
ified "leftist" terrorist group,
hijacked a Turkish Airlines
Boeing 727 aircraft tonight, the
stock markets. The hijacking
was the first since the group
was formed in 1978. The group
is said to be active in the
south-eastern Turkey in
south-eastern Turkey in
News of the hijacking first

From the House of BELL'S

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HOME NEWS

European commission rules against the use of strap on pupils

By Lucy Hodges
Britain has been found to be in breach of the European Convention on Human Rights over the use of the strap in Scottish schools.

The European Commission of Human Rights at Strasbourg made a finding against the United Kingdom last May that the use of the strap was in breach of Article 3, which

The finding is being referred to the European Court of Human Rights for an open hearing in which the Scots will have a chance to defend their use of the strap. The case was used on the palm.

The debate over the use of the strap, which was taken to Strasbourg by two mothers, has been the subject of legal submissions for both sides.

Grace Campbell, of Lanarkshire, and Mrs Jane Cosans, of Fife, argued that both Article 3 of the convention and Article 2 of the first protocol had been breached.

The commission found that although Article 2 had been violated, there had been no breach of Article 3, which

refers to inhuman and degrading treatment.

Article 2 states that parents should be able to have their children educated according to their religious or philosophical convictions.

Neither Mrs Campbell's nor Mrs Cosans's children were punished with the strap, but Mrs Campbell asked for a guarantee that her child would not be strapped, and when that was not forthcoming complained to Strasbourg.

Mrs Cosans's son was suspended from school after refusing corporal punishment for writing a school wall and the five education authorities would not give an assurance that he would not be liable to corporal punishment if he returned.

The boy never went back, but could not then get a job. His parents say that his suspension went on to his record at the employment exchange.

The United Kingdom and the Irish Republic are the only countries in Europe which retain corporal punishment in schools. Punishment by the tawse is believed to be widespread in Scotland, but no statistics on its use exist.

Hope for transport rivalry

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

Strong support for the Government's policy for more competition in transport was expressed by Mr James Duncan, chairman of the Transport Development Group and a member of the London Transport Executive, in his presidential address to the annual conference of the group in London last night.

An overall transport authority for road and rail in Greater London, he suggested, would be a case of hope and optimism prevailing over experience and reason.

Hope for London Transport lay in the opposite direction, Mr Duncan said, through

decentralisation into eight operational districts for buses.

The next step was local accountability and budgeting by district managers. He quoted the example of Buenos Aires, where drivers' co-operatives take out licences for different routes, financing their buses and even decorating them themselves.

With Coaches and Lakeside, were examples of competition providing benefits for the customer, suggesting that competition rather than integration provided better service.

Mr Duncan said, through

Council will seek advertising injunction

From Our Correspondent

Sheffield City Council, which is opposed to the sale of council houses, is to seek an interim injunction to restrain the Secretary of State for the Environment and the Independent Broadcasting Authority from advertising such sales on television.

The city has briefed counsel to apply for the injunction before a High Court judge to stop the advertisements that are now being broadcast on independent television.

Mr David Blunkett, the leader of the Labour-controlled council, said last night: "We have attempted to put advertisements of our own to counteract the sales policy. We were turned down. We shall now challenge the right for one piece of information to go out without the right to answer."

He said the council was also challenging the right of the Government to launch television advertisements on what he said were controversial political issues.

Political advertising on television is a step in the direction of American television and has considerable constitutional ramifications. In this country we have not had political advertising," he added.

"We are now faced with a new departure because it is a piece of legislation which is certainly government policy but could well be the beginning of a whole new era in terms of propaganda."

It could lead to advertisements regarding the sale of nationalised industries and shareholdings. If this is carried forward, we would witness a change in the nature of the use of government money for advertising. On these grounds we are taking out this interim injunction."

Mr Blunkett said £600,000 was being spent by Mr Heseltine, the Secretary of State, to promote the sale of council houses.



Samantha Chamberlain milking a goat at a city farm show in London yesterday.

Cash curb on growth of city farms

By Hugh Clayton
Agricultural Correspondent

The founders of city farms are often frustrated by bureaucratic opposition and lack of funds, Mr Michael Primarolo, chairman of the National Federation of City Farms, said yesterday.

He helped to found the three-and-a-half-acre farm in the centre of Bristol four years ago.

"We had a year of getting nowhere with the bureaucracy," he said. "I would not want that to be inflicted on anyone. Finance is a big problem, and the more farms are set up the more people there are chasing the same finance."

Mr Primarolo, a teacher, was speaking at a conference in London to mark the founding

of the federation, which is seeking £50,000 to establish a clearing house and advice centre for the fast-growing city farm movement.

City farms are built on urban wasteland to give children who seldom see the countryside a chance to understand livestock and food production. Since the first such farm was established in north London eight years ago the movement has spread to more than thirty towns and the farms have tended often to become community centres.

Mr Primarolo said that one girl was told by agents: "We will know you are de-programmed when you go to bed with one of us."

Mr Orme was being cross-examined in the libel action brought by him on behalf of the Unification Church against Associated Newspapers Ltd, against whom he is contesting the action.

It is over an article in May, 1978, in the Daily Mail portraying the Moonies as a group who

brainwashed young converts and broke up families.

Mr Orme said it was evil and wrong to talk about the sect as being sinister, brainwashing people and breaking up families.

Earlier Mr Justice Conyn had ruled that each side in the action could produce two expert witnesses on brainwashing.

The hearing continues today.

Brainwashing denial by Moonies' leader

Converts to the Unification Church, the religious sect known as the Moonies, were physically and sexually assaulted by paid agents of their families who tried to make them leave the movement, it was claimed in the High Court yesterday.

The allegation was made by Mr Dennis Orme, British leader of the sect, who said that one

girl was told by agents: "We will know you are de-programmed when you go to bed with one of us."

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Town is chosen for bookselling project

Barnsley has been selected by the Book Marketing Council, which is the home trade division of the influential Publishers' Association, as the first town in the United Kingdom to come under the microscope of the literary intelligentsia.

The town is the subject of a research project given the title, "The Book in the Community".

The second phase of a three-stage plan, the visit of a high-powered team of directors from various publishing houses, was completed at the end of last month. So impressed was the delegation by the interest, the cooperation and the genuine desire to become involved in the book world by numerous organisations, and public and private undertakings that the third phase, an ambitious book promotion, tentatively scheduled for 10 days at the beginning of next April, will undoubtedly go ahead.

Before that, Barnsley is cracking the hardy old joke about the Barnsley man who said: "I read a book once - it was a green one." Let it be said that Barnsley was chosen for the research, not because it was thought that its inhabitants needed literary enlightenment.

Regional report

Ronald Kershaw

Barnsley

but because it was a town that filled the requirements of the industry.

Mr Nigel Sisson, director of the BMC, says: "We looked for a town of manageable size, with a sense of community rather than established traditions, a town with local newspapers and other media that would be interested and active, and we felt that Barnsley fitted the bill."

Another factor was Barnsley's proximity to the Sheffield Centre for Research on the Book, and to the University of Sheffield.

It would appear that Barnsley's town centre was being rebuilt, questionnaires were sent out to the public who were asked among other things what type of specialist shops they would like. A bookshop

was third on the list of nearly 30 categories of goods. That is not entirely surprising, because the town has no specialist bookshop.

Mr Sisson and his team sent out questionnaires in advance of their September visit, and were astonished at the high percentage of replies from all kinds of organisations and people.

All sorts of facts thrown up by the delegation's visit will come as a surprise to some Barnsley people as well as to others. It was thought at first that about forty local organisations and societies were run by Barnsley. In fact there are more than 100 times that number, including model railways, photography, war games and drama.

It was discovered that Barnsley had one of the highest numbers in the country, if not the highest, of school bookshops selling in leisure time reading. Before the delegation went to Barnsley it sent out questionnaires to 250 people. When the delegates arrived at their hotel there were 70 replies waiting, and they are still coming in.

The delegates met local councillors and staff, the mayor, the local MP, educationists, librarians and retailers. They even attended Barnsley Football

Club's match against Cardiff City, and are convinced that a home team victory in the last minute of play lightened the atmosphere in the town next day.

Mr Sisson said: "We found there was a passionate need for something to happen as a result of this visit so that we do not go away and leave them with a vacuum. They have given us a feeling of deep responsibility and commitment and we have made a solemn pledge not to let that happen."

The third phase will begin with a meeting on November 12 and the formation of an organising committee for the promotion next April.

The Barnsley venture Mr Sisson said, was a new departure for the book industry and was being conducted in much the same way as overseas trade delegations worked in export markets. If the experiment is a success BMC's aim is to develop a series of regional promotions based on the Barnsley experience.

To finish, here is a sobering thought: BMC statistics show that only 2 per cent of leisure spending is on books, compared with 30 per cent on drink; and that is a national figure, not Barnsley's. Enterprising entrepreneurs might think about that.

An action for libel brought by Sir Larry Lamb, editor of the Sun newspaper, and News Group Newspapers Ltd, against Mr Ronald Gregory, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, was withdrawn in the Fifth Court yesterday.

Mr Roy Beldam, QC, for Mr Gregory, told Mr Justice Eristow: "This action was brought by the plaintiffs following a complaint by Mr Gregory to the Press Council regarding

a report in the Sun newspaper on June 19, 1978, purporting to be written by a Sun reporter."

Mr Gregory's complaint was against the reporter. He is glad to be able to make it clear that it was never his intention to suggest personal impropriety on the part of Sir Larry Lamb."

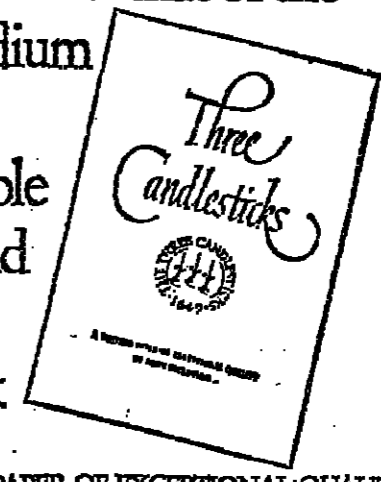
He added that the staff employed by News Group Newspapers were not responsible for the sources of the report.

Editor withdraws action

QUALITY PAPER SEEKS WRITERS.

Three Candlesticks, a writing paper of substance, seeks letter-writers whose art transcends that of the "Yours in haste" school, lest the medium overwhelm the message.

Its crisp, laid sheets are available in two sizes and in White, Blue and Golden Maize, each sheet bearing the Three Candlesticks watermark date of 1649.



A WRITING PAPER OF EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY
BY JOHN DICKINSON.

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The Tragedy of the Old and Frail

Feeling sorry's not enough. That's why your interest and action are needed—and why Help the Aged mounts a special campaign

Over 8 million old people await the hardships of another winter with justified trepidation. Fourteen in every hundred are physically handicapped. Four in every hundred are housebound, all the time. 496,000 live alone. Because the number of those who live beyond 75 is steadily increasing, so, therefore are the problems of frailty. Help the Aged believes that its task is primarily to help the elderly stay fit and lead active, fulfilling lives. That when you are old and too frail to cope on your own you have a right to expect some help from those who are more active. As the number of frail old people grows the social services are less and less able to provide the help that is needed.

This is why voluntary initiative and concern are wanted. The problem of the old is typical of that of a widow of 77, living alone in a flat unsuited to the physical disability of arthritis and failing eyesight. She finds the five flights of stairs a trial, shopping a burden. She skimps on food and heat, so her health deteriorates faster than it should. She is lonely and often depressed. She knows of no solution.

Our 78-year-old Mr. White, who is "marooned" in a tower block—afraid of the unreliable lift, and of vandals, and not eating properly. Almost all his time is spent brooding and despairing alone, sitting in an upright chair.

The silent people. They have no spokesman, no union, no public voice. So age and frailty (and pride) impose a silence that masks their suffering. And as cash gets tighter and more people live longer and less and less gets done, their plight gets remorselessly worse.

What has been done—and needs to be done. For nearly 20 years Help the Aged has pioneered practical work for the elderly: hundreds of welfare projects all over Britain; initiated the provision of over 11,000 flats; given significant resources for over 200 day centres; provided thousands of housebound people with regular visits in volunteer staffed minibuses equipped to serve the disabled; continued to work in over sixty developing countries; funded research and rehabilita-

tion work; and published the helpful monthly magazine "Yours", to assist old people.

Above all we have campaigned with one basic aim: to enable the elderly to live the active and fulfilling lives to which they are entitled, and therefore to assist them in the problems of health, housing, loneliness and deprivation that comes to many of them.

Some of the work for which we need your help:

- ★ More flat and residential homes, to relieve those enduring cold, damp and extreme difficulties.
- ★ Equipment for homes donated to us, or in need of essential furniture and fittings.
- ★ Day Hospital Centres, where those in need of regular treatment can get it while living in their own homes.
- ★ Research to improve the health of the frail.
- ★ Many more minibuses.
- ★ Mobile centres.
- ★ More day centres for the lonely.

Send a donation and ask for an informative broadsheet. Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room TSA, FREEPOST, London W1E 7JZ. (No stamp needed)

HELP the AGED
help the frail

Navy patrol boat in 30-knot crash, court told

A Royal Navy patrol boat crashed into a stone breakwater at speed in thick fog, it was stated at a court martial at Portsmouth yesterday. Five people were injured, none seriously.

The patrol boat, HMS Sabre, approached harbour at Alderney, in the Channel Islands, at 30 knots with visibility down to a few hundred yards, the court was told. The breakwater was seen about 200 yards away, and despite emergency action the skipper could not prevent the boat from hitting it.

Lieutenant William Andrew, serving at the shore base, HMS Osprey, in Portland, was charged with hazing the ship by negligence. He was also charged with negligently performing his duty by failing to supervise the navigation of the boat. He pleaded not guilty to both charges.

The court was told that the acting navigation officer was a midshipman who had been in the navy for only 11 months and that Lieutenant Andrew failed to brief him fully.

Lieutenant Commander Norman Green, for the prosecution, said visibility deteriorated rapidly towards the end of HMS Sabre's voyage from Portland to Alderney.

Andrew ordered a change of course and Commander Green said: "At no time did he order a reduction in speed even though he must have been aware the ship was doing about 30 knots, and even though he knew the breakwater was less than five miles ahead."

The hearing continues today.

Stirling Moss charged

Stirling Moss, aged 51, the former racing driver of Shepherd Street, Mayfair, was charged in London yesterday, with causing criminal damage to a car owned by Mr John Kite, of Redhill, Surrey, on October 9. He was bailed to appear at Bow Street court on October 19.

The hearing continues today.

HOME NEWS

Warning of 100% rate rise in town that has overspent £2.3m

From Ronald Kershaw
Barnsley

The ratepayers of Barnsley, South Yorkshire, are facing the possibility of a doubling of their rates in the next financial year.

Barnsley Borough Council has been told that the treasurer's department's budget estimate for 1981-82 is £79m, some £5.6m more than government guidelines. Expected rises in the South Yorkshire county rate and water and sewerage charges are likely to increase by more than 100 per cent.

The Labour-controlled council is blaming government policies, including the squeeze on public expenditure, and fears commercial and industrial difficulties.

In the current year Barnsley is £2.3m in deficit, comprising £800,000 overspending in the year and £1.5m which is Barnsley's share of three government £200m reduction in public expenditure.

Councillor Ronald Fisher, for Labour, said last night: "If something is done about the £2.3m it would mean a 65 per cent increase in rates next year, about 73 or 74 per cent."

"If the £2.3m deficit is carried forward to the next financial year you are talking about between 85 and 90 per cent increase in rates, and that is only the Barnsley metropolitan borough, excluding county and water and sewerage costs."

That would make more than a 100 per cent rate increase.

Barnsley councillors are considering cuts in spending. A reduction of £5m in education

costs has been mentioned, but such reductions of that magnitude are not expected to avoid a huge rate increase.

Councillor Fisher said: "Circumstances are severe. Basically it is the present Conservative government policy of squeezing public expenditure."

"If there are cuts in services it will affect some people but if there is a 100 per cent increase in rates it will affect everybody and jeopardize industry, so that they will not be able to guarantee employment for the majority of people who are now employed."

Mr Robin Gibson, secretary of the Barnsley Chamber of Commerce, agreed that a doubling of rates would be fatal to some companies. He said: "Some companies are operating on such thin margins, and this could be the final nail in the coffin."

Councillor Jack Crosby, one of the 18 opposition members on the council of 66, said that cuts should start in the reduction of council committees.

"One general purposes committee lasted two miles and forty-eight seconds and councillors are paid the standard rate of £13.25 per attending hour."

Since the dispute broke out last Tuesday prison officers have been staging a campaign of industrial sanctions. The most serious effort has been that some new prisoners are being refused admission to prisons and borsals.

They are being housed in police stations, which has led Mr James Jardine, the Police Federation chairman, to issue a warning that the extra burden being placed on police officers could pose a threat to law and order.

Prison union ultimatum after pay cut threat

Leaders of 21,000 prison officers involved in a dispute over meal allowances have set a deadline of noon today for the Home Office to withdraw a "provocative" document.

The document has been sent to prison governors advising them that prison officers could lose pay for refusing to carry out certain duties.

Mr David Evans, the assistant general secretary of the Prison Officers' Association, said last night: "We have decided what we will do if the document is not withdrawn, but we are not releasing any details."

The ultimatum was delivered yesterday at a meeting between the association and the Home Office prison department. The officers' leaders are to meet Lord Belstead, Under-Secretary of State, on Thursday to discuss the dispute. It will be the first official contact with a minister since Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, refused arbitration.

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Peter Hennessy contrasts Ottawa and Whitehall
Canada sheds clutter of secrecy

A visit to Canada's federal capital can be a deeply unimpressive experience for a Whitehall watcher accustomed to learning what scraps he can from the most secretive administrative system this side of the Iron Curtain.

The first surprise is to find that a request for a Civil Service briefing on Canada's steps towards freedom of information produces a team of eight senior civil servants, all of whom agree to speak on the record.

A state of near shock was in when Mr Stephen Skelly, Senior Counsel to the Department of Justice, says of Bill C-43, the freedom of information measure now before the Canadian House of Commons, that he helped to draft: "It does have a positive and attractive side for the Government" as it enables officials to talk to journalists before they write.

The reason why Mr Skelly could make that claim in an open interview, although Bill C-43 will not reach the statute book before next summer at the earliest, is that all federal civil servants since last November have been covered by guidelines instructing them to behave as if freedom of information were already law.

The Ottawa bureaucracy is well on the way to cleansing itself of the secretive conspiratorial clutter bequeathed to it by Whitehall.

Mr Dennis Orchard, Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet for Communications, and Mr Robert Auger, of the legislation and house planning secretariat



Mr Francis Fox: Holding government accountable

of the Privy Council Office (the equivalent of Whitehall's Cabinet Office) have been touring departments for the past year conducting "workshops" for civil servants on the guidelines and the eventual implementation of freedom of information.

Mr Orchard and Mr Auger say their visits have been met with concern, if not resistance, as Ottawa bureaucrats like their equivalents the world over, prefer a quiet life.

Mr D'Arcy Finn, Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet for Security and Intelligence, another participant in the briefing, is a keen observer of the British system.

Asked why Whitehall is so different in its insistence on blanket secrecy from the

Ottawa bureaucracy it said, he replied: "The reason is as much geographical as anything else. The position of the little island and the closeness in relation to potential enemies means that the Government has wanted to place its secret, its power, not been exposed to the threats you have. One of the other things that distinguish your public service from ours is the fact that in the United Kingdom you work for more from co-operation than we do, which is a specially important factor in operating freedom of information in the United Kingdom."

The way round that is the legislative route to build your code in a form whereby you will know what you stand on. And you do not have to worry about precedent, waiting away precedent."

As we made our farewells Mr Orchard completed Orchard's assault on your correspondent's nervous system by handing him a list of Mr Trudeau's Cabinet commitments. It is not the kind of leak of which one dreams in London. The Canadian Prime Minister had rebuffed them in July.

The Trudeau Cabinet released its paper on access to information legislation last June. In it the Secretary of State for Canada, Mr Francis Fox, wrote: "The basic purpose is to support democratic government, policy, to hold government accountable for what it does, and to vote in an informed way."

Placing that statement before the senior civil servants responsible for what Whitehall calls its "freedom of information policy" would be like holding a crucifix to Dracula.

Mr Orchard and Mr Auger say their visits have been met with concern, if not resistance, as Ottawa bureaucrats like their equivalents the world over, prefer a quiet life.

Transplant allegation on TV condemned

By Angela Bennett
Health Service Correspondent

Surgeons in Britain might be removing organs from patients who, although certified dead, could recover if their organs were not removed. It was alleged last night of *Telegraph*, the BBC, a television programme.

The programme was condemned as irresponsible by Professor Bryan Jennett, president of neurosurgery at Glasgow University, who said it would lead to a reduction in the organs available for transplantation.

If the royal colleges' code of practice on brain death drawn up in 1976, was conscientiously followed there was no danger of organs being removed prematurely, he said.

He and other professors and surgeons, including Lord Smith, who had chaired a working party on kidney transplants this year, had written to Sir Ian Hargreaves, director general of the BBC, protesting that the programme would cause alarm.

Telegraph described a two-year survey carried out in nine hospitals in the United States, which showed that of 165 patients who met the clinical criteria of brain death, 14 survived.

If a patient was deemed as dead, his condition could closely resemble death.

Mr Richard Lindley, the programme's investigator, said that the concept of brain death was essential for any country carrying out transplants. It enabled a doctor to say that a

person was dead even though his heart was still working. It meant that a patient's organs were preserved in a condition up to the moment that a doctor switched off a ventilating machine.

Mr Lindley, however, several American doctors who claimed that they had a code of practice on decision brain death was inadequate, it suggested that doctors should rely solely on the use of electroencephalograms (EEG) which could detect activity even when the characteristics of life were absent.

The collaborative survey of the United States showed many of the doctors' early brain death did not carry all the tests recommended in the United States and in British code of practice.

They also diagnosed dead cases without being aware that the patients had drug that their blood which could prove the signs of death.

Professor Sennett said the use of EEGs would not in the case of a patient who had taken drugs, and that his colleagues had not told or read about any that made them believe tests were inadequate.

Mr Michael Bewick, surgeon in charge of kidney transplants at Guy's Hospital in London, said he was "fired" at the possible effect the programme. The transplant kidneys would be lost and patients would be left paralysed. Because renal would no longer allow support machines to switch off.

Mercia TV job for Mrs Williams

By Kenneth Gostling

Mrs Shirley Williams, former Secretary of State for Education and Science, has accepted an unpaid, part-time directorship with Mercia Television, one of the three contenders for the Midlands independent television franchise. She declined offers of the posts of chairman or deputy chairman.

In a letter to the company released yesterday, she said that she could not accept either offer "in view of the tremendous demands on my time, both in my work on unemployment and my political commitments."

But it was made clear at a press conference in London that the door will remain open for Mrs Williams to play a part in programme-planning if the company wins the franchise.

Mr Brian Walden, current affairs controller for Mercia, said it had been felt that if Mrs Williams was to be invited to join the company it should be as chairman.

She was offered the post because she had, he said, an absolute sense of obligation, was wholly scrupulous, never told lies, was universally respected and was brilliant in a number of spheres.

The company had a chairman and Mrs Williams would not be a "chairman in waiting"; but if, subsequently, her circumstances changed, a number of things could be discussed. "There are no options closed."

Mercia, ATV, the existing contractor, and Midlands Television, the other applicant, will be the first groups to be interviewed by the Independent Broadcasting Authority next week. Mrs Williams will be in the Mercia team.

Curb urged on mock auctions

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Trading standards officers are concerned at an "alarming increase" in mock auctions, where various deceptions are employed to induce customers to buy shoddy or useless goods.

Mr David Baker, principal standards officer in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, wants local authorities to cooperate in compiling a dossier on people who conduct, assist or promote the mock auctions.

The files would include photographs and descriptions of individuals, particulars of their vehicles, aliases, associates, known places of trade and court convictions.

Seven "resident" mock auctions operate in a private part of the Petticoat Lane market area of Tower Hamlets on Sunday. Several traders are known to continue their activities elsewhere during the week.

The Petticoat Lane auctions, each employing between three and six people, can take up to £1,000.

Last Christmas the auctioneers also invaded the West End of London, using short-leased shops in Kensington High Street and Oxford Street. Auctions were conducted behind closed doors, and once outside customers frequently found boxed goods they had been sold were faulty.

Under the Mock Auctions Act 1961, penalties up to a £1,000 fine and three months' imprisonment can be imposed on summary conviction, or up to two years' imprisonment on indictment.

Mock auctioneers when prosecuted usually choose to be tried on indictment, knowing that it could be at least two years before their case comes to court.

American schemes outlined for exploiting coal sources

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Some important differences separate the research and development work of the United States and British industries for greater exploitation of coal after the 1990s.

The reasons for the varying approaches were explained yesterday by Dr Roland Schmitt, of the General Electric Company, in a lecture in London on the future of coal-based electricity generation in the United States.

He described three important projects that would increase coal-using efficiency. One is an Anglo-American development of a process devised by a research group of the National Coal Board.

The second is an invention by power engineers in the United States known as the integrated gasification combined cycle plant, or IGCC, for electricity generation. The third is a novel design of electrochemical fuel cell, called a molten carbonate battery.

Dr Schmitt says more coal was burnt in the United States last year for electricity generation—more than 405 million

tonnes—than was produced in the whole of Western Europe.

Forecasts made in 1970 that the share of coal in electricity generation would fall from 46 to 27 per cent in 1990 have been revised. Present plans allow for half of American electricity to come from coal.

The introduction of new techniques, such as power stations designed on the IGCC concept for converting coal to electricity, provides a greater intermediate attraction for cutting imported oil than other schemes, such as converting coal into synthetic fuel.

That differs from the British ideas for building coal-pyrexes, or installations adjacent to coalfields which convert the coal into a variety of synthetic fuels, chemical feedstocks and sources of gas and electricity.

Dr Schmitt said that the processes for more efficient combustion of coal suited the conditions in the United States. The work with the NCB on which pulverized coal is mixed with hot pressurized air and limestone particles to make it behave like a fluid, has environmental advantages over conventional furnaces.

Australia flights sought

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

British Caledonian Airways yesterday placed an application with the Civil Aviation Authority in London to fly between Britain and Australia, a route that has been traditionally dominated by British Airways and the Australian national airline, Qantas.

Although it would not say what the cost of its flights would be, Caledonian promised that its fares would be "competitive" if the licence was granted.

All applications by airlines to fly alongside BA and Qantas between Britain and Australia have been blocked in the past, largely because of the protectionist policies of the Australian Government. Mr Adam Thomson, chairman of Caledonian, said yesterday that he thought the political climate was right for a new initiative.

Caledonian made its first application for a licence on the route as long ago as 1972. Yesterday the airline said it was looking at opportunities in Australia for helicopter, hotel and package holiday operations.



WITH 12,000
MILES BETWEEN
SERVICES,
METRO RULES
THE BAYS.

WEST-EUROPE

French minister denies names of police were on extremist list

From Paris, Oct. 13. — M. Christian Bonnet, the Minister of the Interior, said in an interview published today in the *France-Soyez* that no police names were on a list of 22 members of the outlawed extreme-right group, the *Fédération Française Nationaliste Européenne* (FANE).

Two police union leaders said last week that 30 serving officers were on this list, which had been given to M. Bonnet.

In the *France-Soyez* interview, M. Bonnet said: "According to the first verifications, which have been carried out by police, no names of police officers are on the list."

The list was among a number of documents seized by police from the FANE headquarters when it was outlawed last month. M. Bonnet said the seized records contained 3,400 names of militants and sympathizers. If any policeman was shown to be among them, he would be brought before the police disciplinary council.

The minister vehemently denied that there was any right-wing bias in the police force, and said that, if any officer behaved in a way incompatible with his duties, there would be no hesitation in disciplining him.

Meanwhile, detectives investigating the bombing of a Paris synagogue 10 days ago found a missing hire car yesterday which they believed had been used by a man they are anxious to question about the attack.

The car, a yellow Citroën, had been hired by a man calling himself Joseph. Manjias

from a garage on the left bank. The hire had the date November 14, 1955, and his description matches exactly that of the man who owned the motor cycle that was parked outside the synagogue with the bomb in its saddle-bag.

Police had earlier found that the motor cycle had been bought by a young man with a Cypriot passport calling himself Alexander Panayiotou, and someone using that name stayed in a hotel off the Champs Elysées until the evening of the bombing.

The car hire, motor cycle dealer and hotel have all described the man as short with close-cropped dark hair, a long thin nose and a mole on his chin. He speaks French with a Mediterranean accent and could be North African.

The car was found in a parking lot off the Avenue Foch, not far from the scene of the bombing, and it could be that, after parking the motor cycle outside the synagogue, the car was used by M. Marc-Fredrikson, leader of FANE, and the group that replaced it, the *Faisceaux Nationalistes Européens* (FNE), was recovering its headquarters after having been ousted and severely beaten by a group of young Jewish militants at a railway station yesterday.

M. Fredrikson denied today that he had been about to extend an arms training session, as had been claimed by the Jewish resistance group, which claimed to have beaten up the right-wing leader.

First visit to Italy by the Queen since 1961

From Peter Nichols, Rome, Oct. 13. — The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrive here tomorrow for their first visit to Italy since May, 1961. They will have an audience with the Pope and go to Pompeii before making a short stop in Sicily on their way to visit Maghreb countries.

They will be here during what looks like the closing stages of the formation of a new government. The completion of another coalition is not likely until the weekend, as the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will probably not meet two different governments during their three-day visit.

It is not in any way connected with Italy's governmental fortunes; they will be the guests of President Pertini, the head of state, whose office is not touched by the rise and fall of administrations except for his constitutional power in choosing the Prime Minister.

The visit is in return for that made to London by President Saragat in 1969. The one northern trip the Queen and Duke will visit is Genoa.

The minister in attendance will be Lord Carrington, who will have talks with Senator Emilio Colombo, the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the outgoing Government.

Storms and heavy rain in Rome are threatening the more colourful aspects of the visit, which includes an escort of mounted guards from the Quirinale Palace and a band for the last stage of the drive from the airport to Rome.



Herr Fritsch (left) and Herr Reinders sharing a joke in the dock while awaiting sentence.

Jail for six Lorenz kidnappers

Berlin, Oct. 13. — A West Berlin court jailed six urban guerrillas for terms of between five and 15 years today on charges which included the kidnapping of a leading conservative politician.

Two of the accused—Ralf Reinders, aged 31, and Till Meyer, aged 36—each received 15-year sentences for their part in the abduction in February, 1975, of Herr-Peter Lorenz, the Christian Democratic leader in West Berlin.

But Herr Reinders and another accused, Andreas Vogel, aged 24, were acquitted of the murder of Herr Günter von Drenkmann, West Berlin's chief judge, in the previous November.

The trial, which lasted two and a half years, was the most important hearing of its kind since the leaders of the Baader-Meinhof guerrilla group were convicted in Stuttgart in 1977.

All six defendants were found guilty of belonging to the extreme left-wing Second of June Movement, an offshoot of the Baader-Meinhof group.

Ronald Fritsch, aged 28, was jailed for 13 years and three months for his role in the kidnapping, and Gerald Kloppe, aged 26, for 11 years and two months. Herr Vogel was sentenced to 10 years on the same charge.

A five-year sentence was passed on Fritz Teufel, aged 36, the only defendant not convicted of the kidnapping. He was found guilty of belonging to a criminal organization, robbery and illegal possession of firearms.

Herr Lorenz was abducted and held in a cellar for six days before being released in exchange for five West German extremists who were freed from jail and flown to South Yemen.

Herr Reinders and Herr Teufel were among prisoners whose release was demanded by a gang which hijacked an Air France aircraft to Entebbe, Uganda, in June, 1976. The hijack hostages were freed in a raid by Israeli commandos.

—Reuter.

Russia may be ending 'détente exercise'

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Oct. 13. — Mr. Max Kampelman, the chief United States delegate to the European security conference, today voiced "the profound disappointment" felt among the delegates over new East German proposals. These concern the timetable of the preliminary meeting when the main conference at ministerial level is scheduled to open here next month.

The Swiss today put down a series of questions designed to shed more light on the new East German proposals, to which the East Germans said they would reply later.

But Western diplomats are examining the idea that the Russians have inspired proposals so uncompromising that it appears that Moscow has decided to cut its losses over the whole exercise.

The theory is based on the idea that the Russians believe recent international tension, and events like Poland, make the operation too risky for them. But Western diplomats still hope the Soviet Union will not abandon the European détente exercise so dramatically.

As the preliminary meeting goes into its sixth week there is now complete deadlock over what the West and East want for a timetable for the review conference of the Helsinki accords, originally scheduled to begin at ministerial level on November 11.

Five weeks of stalled talks culminated in a "cold douche" last Friday when East Germany, obviously acting for the Soviet Union, put down a timetable proposals so flagrantly rigid, and opposed to the West's requirements, as to provoke the most pessimistic Western reaction. The timetable would not permit any real debate and reduce the conference to a farce, it was observed.

Instead of now going back to report to their governments delegates, it appears will stay on. The Russians could pull back somewhat if they decide to take into account the negative reaction provoked and the views of the overwhelming majority of the 35 nations at the conference, and perhaps some of the seven members from the socialist block.

The blow was all the more unexpected as all the delegates attended the first informal group meeting, outside the straitjacket of national delegations, in an effort to break the procedural talks. The next day the Russians launched their offensive.

Western delegates maintain the Soviet Union has retaliated against the "yellow book" agreed in Belgrade among the conference documents arising out of the first review conference, which laid down a mutually acceptable timetable.

It is not therefore for the West to table further compromise proposals in a futile bid to accommodate the Russians, the delegates emphasize.

The East German proposals would permit the West less than two weeks to discuss vital issues like the human rights violations of the Helsinki accords, while allowing the Western block to bring in much earlier than foreseen discussions on new proposals for détente and disarmament.

Nuclear weapons talks fail to get under way

Geneva, Oct. 13. — Delegations from the United States and the Soviet Union failed to arrive for preliminary talks on limiting tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, which were thought likely to start here today.

An agreement to hold the talks was announced on September 25 after Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and Mr. Edmund Muskie, the United States Secretary of State, met in New York, but a joint statement issued then made it clear that the two countries were unable to agree on an agenda for the Geneva meeting.

United States officials said they did not know when their team, led by Mr. Spurgeon Keeney, Deputy Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, would arrive, or where the talks would be held.

The Soviet Embassy could not say who would lead its delegation or when it would arrive. Sources on both sides said the meeting was unlikely to start before Wednesday because that western Russia will come within the range of the Nato missiles.

—Reuter.

since they signed Salt 2 (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty) in June, 1979.

Luns offer: Dr. Joseph Luns, the Nato Secretary-General, said in an interview published today that the alliance was ready to reduce the number of United States Pershing and cruise missiles it deployed in West Europe if the Soviet Union would reduce its deployment of SS20s. The Soviet Union had finally come to terms with Nato decision taken in Brussels last December.

"The Russians are now compelled to negotiate. Today they have more than 200 SS20s deployed. We shall see what they will do. I believe they are serious because we realize that western Russia will come within the range of the Nato missiles."

—Reuter.

Moscow defends East German currency rules

Moscow, Oct. 13. — *Pravda* reported today that new East German currency regulations for Western visitors did not violate the Helsinki cooperation agreement, but were intended to restrict currency speculation in West Berlin.

East Germany today introduced currency regulations, under which Western visitors to East Berlin must buy a minimum of 25 East German marks (5.75 dollars) if the measures were announced without warning last Thursday.

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, described the measures (yesterday) as an attempt to force Germany off from Western influences. He said they were a breach of the Helsinki agreement, which provided for a free flow of people and information between East and West.

After the introduction of the new exchange rules, the daily stream of visitors crossing the Berlin Wall slowed to a trickle today.

—Reuter.

Colonel killed by gunmen in Basque country

San Sebastian, Oct. 13. — Gunmen thought to be Basque separatists killed a senior officer here today, bringing to 90 the number of political killings in the Basque country this year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lorenzo Mota Rodriguez, aged 61, was shot by three men.

He was in the Engineering Corps and was a representative of the Army Orphans' Fund.

He was the eleventh person to be killed in the Basque country in the past two weeks in a number of killings coinciding with autonomy talks in Madrid between the Spanish Government and the Basque home-rule administration.

—Reuter.

Forest fire deaths

Barcelona, Oct. 13. — Four people have died in forest fires that have destroyed more than 25,000 acres of woodland on Spain's Mediterranean coast.

Mediterranean tourism threatens rare species

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Oct. 13. — Rare Mediterranean animals, including the monk seal and the marine turtle, are threatened with extinction because of the increasing interference of mass tourism and over-population of their habitats.

Experts from the 18 Mediterranean countries are meeting in Athens this week under the auspices of the United Nations environment programme to agree on the creation of protected areas and marine reserves where these vulnerable species will be able to feed and breed in peace.

A conference working paper, prepared by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, expressed grave concern about the survival of the remaining 500 to 1,000 monk seals now living in the eastern Mediterranean, especially in the Aegean, in scattered communities.

"The survival or extinction of the monk seal," said the report, "is largely dependent on the action of the Mediterranean countries: they can choose to save it or let it slide into the oblivion of extinction."

It has been established that because of the takeover of beaches by man, the monk seal, which is highly sensitive to

human disturbance, is no longer able to mate and reproduce in peace. The result is a steady decline of its numbers, estimated at 13 per cent a year.

Tourism is also affecting the marine turtle, which can no longer find secluded beaches to lay its eggs. The turtle eggs must be protected until the young are hatched. The marine turtle is also threatened by the souvenir trade.

Other endangered animals are the Corsican red deer (which has become extinct in Corsica, though not in Sardinia), the Dalmatian pelican, the spectacled salamander, chameleons, frogs and several reptiles.

Coastal or marine plants are also threatened and Greece is a case in point with 670 endemic species of plants (compared to Britain's 15) where there are already three species extinct, 23 endangered, and 36 vulnerable.

Experts have suggested that the establishment of reserves for mammals and birds would also be beneficial to amphibians, reptiles and plants.

The conference will seek agreement on the technical guidelines for the selection, establishment, and management of protected areas, so that when the Mediterranean experts meet again in Cannes next March they will be ready to consider the first draft of an agreement.

The new Metro is designed to go 12,000 miles or one full year between services of any kind.

So while the Fiesta, Renault 5, VW Polo, Fiat 127 and Datsun Cherry all recommend services every 5,000 or 6,000 miles, the Metro just keeps going.

Such superiority was made possible by significant engineering breakthroughs.

Every Metro has brake pad wear sensors to tell you when to change the brake pads.

Self-cleaning sliding contact points are standard, as is a long-life battery which only needs topping up once a year.

An enlarged oil filter element and long-life spark plugs which don't need cleaning are standard too.

Improvements like these, along with the precision of manufacture at the new automated West Works at Longbridge (the new plant doubled the number of welding robots in the UK), means that your Metro will stay on the road while other cars are in the garage.

83 MPG. NEVER BEFORE HAVE SO MANY GONE SO FAR ON SO LITTLE.

With its new A-Plus engine and refined, positive gear box Metro delivers great performance and great economy.

The 1.3HLS tops 96 MPH and zips from 0-60 MPH in 12.3 seconds.

While the HLE, at an independent test performed by AA engineers, achieved 62 MPG at a steady 50 MPH.

And an astounding 83 MPG at a steady 30 MPH.

Meanwhile the car with the roadholding and manoeuvrability of a Mini is both smooth to drive (specially developed Hydraz suspension) and quiet to drive in.

Quietness was built into the design using a structural vibrational analysis in an anechoic (echo-free) chamber.

TO SIT OR NOT TO SIT? THAT IS THE QUESTION.

In an ordinary hatchback you choose between more seats or more space.

In a Metro you can do both at the same time. The asymmetric Split-Action rear seat is split one third/two thirds, so it's uniquely versatile.*

Fold the smaller seat down and two

people can sit comfortably beside a neatly stored carry cot or trunk. Fold the wider seat down and you can carry a mountain of luggage—as well as one back seat passenger.

EVEN WELLINGTON NEVER IMAGINED A BOOT THIS BIG.

If you fold both seats down you'll find 45.7 cubic feet of load-carrying space: more than the Renault 5, Fiat 127 or VW Polo. While Fiesta, 6 inches longer than Metro, only manages 42.6 cubic feet.

GREAT SPACE FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

CAR Magazine (May, 1980) said "Metro...stands to be the most space-efficient volume

car in history"

That means comfortable. Three grown-ups can sit in the back without wishing they hadn't grown up.

And the Metro's newly designed seats are contoured to

make long drives feel miles shorter.

While a huge glass area means better visibility front and back, as well as a more relaxed, spacious "feel."

The doors are extra wide. And the front seats don't just fold forward; they slide forward and back automatically. So getting in and out is easy.

SAFE AS THE CROWN JEWELS.

All Metros have safety designed into them.

A reinforced steel passenger compartment has impact-absorbing front and rear zones. And the floor sills are designed to interlock with the doors to give extra side impact protection.

Dual-circuit braking is standard. Even child safety seat mountings are built in.

THIS COULD BE YOUR FINEST HOUR.

There are five new Metros, from £3095: the standard Metro, the Metro L, the super economical Metro HLE, the sporty 1.3S and the luxurious 1.3HLS.

Spend an hour looking over a Metro yourself. We do. After each comes off the most modern manufacturing line in Europe it's individually inspected for quality of finish.

Then go for a drive. And imagine yourself driving a Metro in 6 months time, when all the best cars the rest of the world have to offer have stopped for a service.

AUSTIN with Supercover



METRO
A BRITISH CAR TO BEAT THE WORLD.

BE OFFICIAL: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, METRO AND METRO L SIMULATED URBAN CYCLES 84 MPG (24.000/100), CONSTANT 55 MPH 53.1 MPG (53.000/100), CONSTANT 75 MPH 42.1 MPG (53.000/100), CONSTANT 90 MPH 35.1 MPG (53.000/100), METRO HLE SIMULATED URBAN CYCLES 62 MPG (24.000/100), CONSTANT 55 MPH 54.3 MPG (53.000/100), CONSTANT 75 MPH 41.7 MPG (53.000/100), METRO 1.3S AND METRO 1.3HLS SIMULATED URBAN CYCLES 62 MPG (24.000/100), CONSTANT 55 MPH 54.3 MPG (53.000/100), CONSTANT 75 MPH 41.7 MPG (53.000/100), *FOLDING REAR SEAT IN STANDARD METRO, PLUS LADS ARE ACCESSORIES. ONLY LOOK FOR YOUR METRO! AUSTIN HOURS: DEALERS IN THE YELLOW PAGES. RING 021-779 8522 EXT. 2469.

Do you know about Viceroy's engine?

The new Vauxhall Viceroy is built around a remarkably smooth 6-cylinder 2.5 litre engine, that produces 114 bhp. It incorporates features like hydraulic tappets to reduce maintenance, and is designed to give high efficiency and silky power.

Do you know how Viceroy performs?

Viceroy has a top speed of over 110 mph and it reaches 60 mph in just 11.5 seconds. At motorway speed it's practically silent because executives like to hear themselves think. But although it's a luxury express, Viceroy isn't profligate. At a steady 56 mph it can achieve 33.2 mpg.

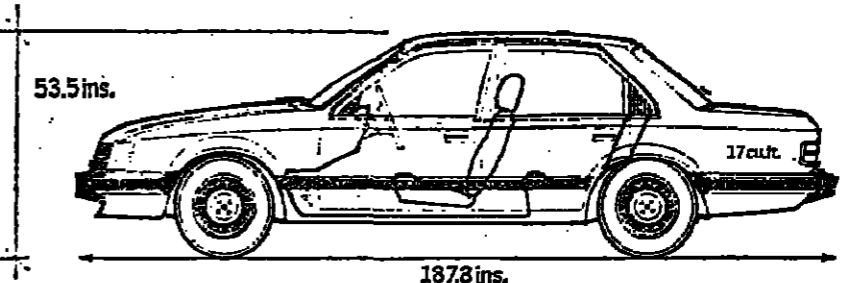
Do you know that all Vauxhalls are praised for their sheer driver appeal?

We see no reason why company executives shouldn't enjoy their driving. All Vauxhalls have excellent handling. It's designed in, and the new Viceroy is no exception. With independent front suspension with MacPherson struts, coil springs and a refined live rear axle, located by four trailing links, Viceroy gives a smooth ride and precise, light steering.

It's roadholding puts Viceroy in the forefront of cars in this class. We can arrange for you to try a Viceroy soon, to prove it for yourself.

Do you know about Viceroy's spaciousness?

Viceroy is long, sleek and low. And its interior space makes four or five top people very comfortable. But Viceroy is still compact enough to hustle easily through heavy traffic. We can arrange for you to see for yourself. Just contact your local Vauxhall dealer.



If it's your job to know about cars, how much do you know about the new Vauxhall Viceroy?

Do you know where Viceroy fits in the Vauxhall range?

CARLTON
From £6098

THE NEW VICEROY
NEATLY FILLS THIS SPACE



VICEROY
£7864



THE ROYALES
From £10,524

Viceroy is designed to complete the Vauxhall top of the line executive range. It slots very neatly between the Carlton 2000's starting at £6098 and the Royales starting at £10,524. It also means that Vauxhall now have five entirely individual cars in this sector, including the roomy Carlton Estate. Most manufacturers just offer you different engines and different specifications. Vauxhall offer you different cars.

Do you know about Viceroy's luxury specification?

Naturally a car in this class is designed to pamper its driver. Viceroy is no exception. There isn't room here to detail all the features. For that you'll need the new Viceroy brochure, but here are a few items to tempt you.

POWER ASSISTED STEERING	CENTRAL DOOR LOCKING	ADJUSTABLE HEIGHT DRIVER'S SEAT	LAMINATED SCREEN	PUSH BUTTON RADIO STEREO CASSETTE PLAYER	QUARTZ CLOCK	ADJUSTABLE FRONT HEADRESTS	READY CONTROL DRIVER'S DOOR MIRROR	HEADLAMP-ON WARNING BUZZER	4-SPEED OVERDRIVE
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Do you know the value of Vauxhall's Master Hire Leasing system?

Many people who have to buy and run company cars have found that the Vauxhall Master Hire Leasing system is a very effective method of controlling costs and improving cash flow. For more information, ring (0582) 21122 Ext. 8332.

Do you know how up to date the Vauxhall range now is?

With the introduction of Viceroy, Vauxhall have now launched a series of new cars in the last 5 years, making the range one of the most modern in the country. Chevettes, Astras, Cavaliers, Carltons, the new Viceroy, and the Royales. With different engines and body styles, there are over 30 Vauxhalls to choose from.

Do you know that more and more people are changing to Vauxhall's prestige cars?

Vauxhall's penetration into the executive car market is steadily increasing. More and more business people are working out costs and finding that Vauxhall can give them more luxury per pound.

Do you know about the really intelligent deals you can make with your Vauxhall dealer?

Short term price cutting is one way of moving cars out of showrooms, but we know that people who buy company cars have longer term concerns. Let us talk to you about the kind of sensible, realistic package we can put together for you on the new Viceroy, or any other cars in the Vauxhall range. It might be special interest rates, guaranteed buy-back prices, service deals or whatever we can tailor to your needs.

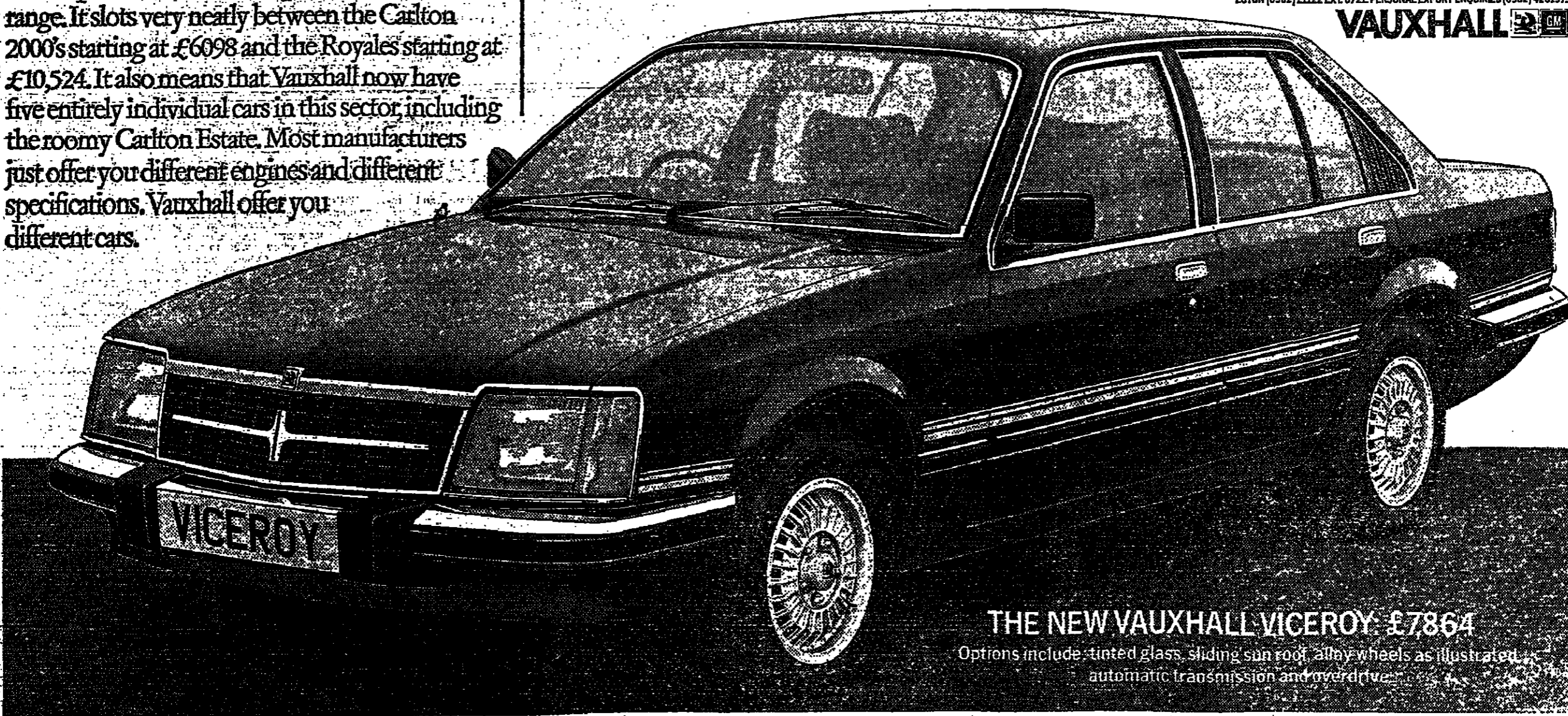
Do you know the number to ring?

VAUXHALL H.Q.	LUTON	(0582) 426295
FLEET REGIONAL INFORMATION CENTRES	SHEFFIELD	(0742) 28786
	EDINBURGH	(031) 337 3261
	BRISTOL	(0272) 299835
	ANTRIM	(023841) 2291

YOU COULD ALSO RING YOUR LOCAL VAUXHALL DEALER'S 'FLEET LINE' OR WRITE TO: VAUXHALL MOTORS LTD., ROUTE 7586, PO BOX 3, KIMPTON RD., LUTON, BEDS. TEL: 82131.

PRICES QUOTED, CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. INCLUDE CAR TAX AND VOT. DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES. EXTRA PERFORMANCE FIGURES AND MEASUREMENTS ARE MANUFACTURER'S D.O.E. FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES FOR THE VICEROY MANUAL SALOON (METRIC FIGURES IN BRACKETS): CONSTANT 56 MPH: 33.2 MPG (A 51.700 KM/L), CONSTANT 75 MPH: 25.3 MPG (D.O.E. 17.00 KM/L), URBAN CYCLE: 20.8 MPG (A 35.6/100 KM). FOR VAUXHALL RENTAL CALL LUTON (0582) 21122 EXT. 8721. PERSONAL EXPORT ENQUIRIES (0582) 426197.

VAUXHALL



THE NEW VAUXHALL VICEROY: £7864

Options include tinted glass, sliding sun roof, alloy wheels as illustrated, automatic transmission and overdrive.

OVERSEAS

Mr Fraser steps up attack on Labour in face of hostile crowd

From Douglas Aitken
Melbourne, Oct 13

Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, faced a noisy crowd in Melbourne's city square today as he used a megaphone to shout criticism of the Labour Party's policies for the general election due to be held on Saturday.

The crowd of about 5,000 appeared to be anti-Government voters, although one of Labour's recent suggestions is that the Government has planted hecklers at Mr Fraser's rallies in an attempt to win sympathy for the Prime Minister and the Government.

The crowd was so noisy today that Mr Fraser abandoned plans to walk the few blocks back to the Windsor Hotel. He was driven after a short walk along the crowded upper level of the square.

In Sydney, Mr William Hayden, the leader of the Labour Party, attacked the Government's tactics. Mr Hayden, who himself was jostled at a rally in Melbourne on Saturday, said the Government parties had embarked on a "big lie" campaign.

He said the Government was distorting Labour's tax proposals and he repeated that Labour would not introduce a capital gains tax or wealth tax in its first term of office.

In his attack, Mr Fraser said that the Labour Party's programme was "an insolent challenge" to the Government's achievements. He said Labour would destroy Australia's international competitiveness and growth of employment, and reverse the trend of reduced inflation achieved over the past five years.

He said Labour's assault would be in three areas.

"The first is big spending and the capacity this has to destroy our achievements and jeopardize our future. The second is inflation-inflation induced by big spending, extravagant government, deficient management, and deficient policy. The third assault on all Australians lies through the often-stated and more often repeated commitment by the Labour Party to new and higher taxation."

Mr Fraser's speech was his

strongest and most virulent of the campaign. He accused Mr Hayden of trying to withdraw at the eleventh hour from a commitment to wealth and capital gains taxes. His deputy, Mr Lionel Bowen, has said that the Labour Party would collect \$1,500m (£750m) from a wealth tax, the Prime Minister said.

Mr Fraser said Labour's planned social contract between Government and the unions would not work.

Mr Hayden said the Liberal Party campaign was "a deliberate attempt to incite fear and mistrust, and he denied suggestions that Labour planned a tax on people's homes."

He said the Labour Party announced three months ago a policy supporting a Royal commission to investigate capital and its distribution in Australia.

"Obviously we have to be in office before we can establish a Royal commission, and just as obviously, we have not written in terms of reference in advance."

"But there's no way we would ever suggest taxing people's family home or having a Royal commission to look at the tax books, or anything else like this. The idea is a malicious lie," Mr Hayden said.

The Liberal Party campaign on this subject is a total fabrication—a deliberate and desperate attempt to incite fear and mistrust," he said.

Two important polls will be published on Wednesday, one in the *Age* newspaper, Melbourne, and one in *The Bulletin* magazine which should indicate the support of the Government after Labour's early lead.

Advertisement protest: The use of the Governor-General, the representative of Australia, in a television election advertisement for the Liberal-National Party coalition Government caused an outcry from the opposition today.

Mr Hayden called the advertisement a "most improper intrusion" by Sir Zelman Cowen, the Governor-General.

The film, which includes scenes of Sir Zelman with members of the coalition ministry, was used in a Liberal Party advertisement on Friday night.

—Agence France-Press.

SPORT

Norman taken to the last hole by Lyle in matchplay final

By John Hennessy

Sandy Lyle, the British challenger for the world championship, sponsored by Dunlop, was beaten on the last green by Greg Norman at Westwinds last evening, but this was no cause for nationalistic boasting. It was a memorable match, played in splendid spirit, in splendid weather on one of the best courses in the world, looking as immaculate as it did in the recent ordeal by rain and hail.

Norman, of Australia, won by one hole. The final was a classic of its kind in that it was over the full 36 holes. Both players played with a mixture of the trust and counter-trust which each strove to put a comforting distance between him and his opponent. First it was Norman, then Lyle, then Norman, and they played half of the course in the afternoon and the other half in the morning. The match was a real test of nerves, and it was not until the last hole that the outcome was clear.

Norman missed the fairway with his drive and needed more to get on. At the second, Lyle hit a seven iron to ten feet and Norman missed the green. Norman then hit a seven iron to ten feet and Norman missed the green. Norman then hit a seven iron to ten feet and Norman missed the green.

From there on, it was a long struggle as each player sought to expose a weakness or exploit it. But neither would yield until they reached the 12th, where suddenly Norman dropped the ball into the hole. At 12 (433 yards) he was home with a drive and six iron, whereas Lyle, who mostly remained faithful to his traditional one iron, used his driver only 12 times throughout the whole day, but he was not to be denied. He hit a two iron into the hole on the 12th, and the next Norman put a seven iron to eight feet.

It was Lyle's turn to strike at the 15th, but Norman's putter to go its independent way. For the fourth time he took three putts, his second being a long one, but he was not to be denied. He hit a two iron into the hole on the 12th, and the next Norman put a seven iron to eight feet.

It was a disappointment that might have crushed a lesser man than Lyle, for all his tender 22 years, but he unshakably drove on. He hit a two iron into the hole on the 12th, and the next Norman put a seven iron to eight feet.

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Lyle: no cause for disappointment in defeat.

a precious yard from out of bounds on the right. He had no choice but to chip back to the fairway, but he saved the day with a superb chip shot.

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Souness is back as Stein shows his hand

By Stuart Jones

John Bond yesterday stayed to leave the East Anglian country, side and move to the city. With out hesitation, he accepted Sir Alex Ferguson's offer to become his manager, after spending seven years at Carrrow Road in charge of Norwich City and the club's greatest honour in his career.

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'Country cousins' to le Bond go—at a price

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Talbot captains England

England pay trans-Atlantic football a big compliment by fielding a strong side for the E. Cup.

The manager, Bobby Robson, has three full internationals in his line-up and only the West Bromwich Albion manager, Ian Holloway, has more internationals in his side.

England's first international match was against Scotland in 1870. Since then, England has played 100 international matches, winning 45, drawing 25, and losing 30.

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PARLIAMENT, October 13, 1980 Proposal for changes in tasks of councils

House of Lords
When the committee stage of the Local Government Planning Bill (No 2) Bill was resumed, Lord Wallace of Cosham moved the first of a series of Opposition amendments which would enable education, social services and highways functions to be transferred from county to district authorities.

He said that the reorganisation of local government carried out under the 1972 Act was a failure. Size in many instances was a disadvantage, administration became too heavy and too inflexible, and communication the centre became insensitive to local requirements.

Social services were the highest priority for change, and in towns and the case was overwhelming for the fullest integration of the main community services—housing, social services, and health.

In housing it had become vital that social services and health were in the hands of one authority, which could deploy the combined resources to the best possible effect.

Lord Bellwin, Under Secretary for the Environment, said the clauses were designed to put into effect the proposals of the previous Government. He could not accept them.

It was understandable that some of the non-metropolitan districts which had been county boroughs before 1974 would like to have some of their county borough functions restored to them, but the result would be to fragment responsibility for the services in question.

The scheme put forward (he explained) is a non-starter. Having gone through the trauma of the 1973-74 reorganisation, it is shuddering at the prospect of another major upheaval such as acceptance of these amendments would mean particularly as it is an ill-thought-out one.

For every authority it would please, 10,000 more would be bitterly opposed to it. The fragmentation aspect alone made it totally impracticable.

The new clauses were withdrawn. There was no dispute over the Government's intention to make the central planning function a district council function, but there was widespread concern that the structure plan should be protected, Viscount Ridley said.

On Clause 75 (Distribution of planning functions between planning authorities) he moved amendments to require district planning authorities to consult county planning authorities in the exercise of their powers before determining any application under the clause.

He said this dealt with the distinction between the matter of applications for development control. The Government had said that strategic matters were a matter for county councils. This amendment made clear how that strategic role could be exercised.

Ministry concerned over sale of fake car spares

The Minister of Transport was concerned at possible dangers to the public from the import, mainly from Italy, of fake car spares marked as being Ferodo, Ford, Girling, Lockheed and Lucas, claimed to be counterfeit.

Lord Lyell, Lord in Waiting, said: "The Minister of Transport was concerned at possible dangers to the public from the import, mainly from Italy, of fake car spares marked as being Ferodo, Ford, Girling, Lockheed and Lucas, claimed to be counterfeit."

He was replying to Lord Crook (Lab) who had asked the Government was taking to deal with the imports.

Lord Lyell said the minister had no evidence so far that accidents had been caused by such imports, but he was concerned at their possible dangers to the public.

The department had approached a number of companies whose products had been counterfeited.

Flotation of airline shares to be delayed

In view of the present difficulties in the international civil aviation market, which has adversely affected the financial performance of all airlines, including British Airways, it was now clear it would not be possible to launch a successful flotation in 1981, Lord Trefgarne, a Lord-in-Waiting, said in a statement about the sale of shares in British Airways.

He went on to say the Government's firm intention to change British Airways' status to that of a private sector company in which shares will be offered to the public—but we have always avoided giving any firm commitments as to the timing of a flotation.

Meanwhile, British Airways face a large capital investment programme to modernize their aircraft fleet and the necessary expenditure will have to be funded by external borrowing. I have today tabled an amendment to the Civil Aviation Bill, which the House is to consider in committee on Thursday, increasing the borrowing powers to £1,000 million.

Such borrowings are already included in published Government forecasts of nationalised industries financing and therefore do not represent any addition to public expenditure.

Lord Trefgarne, an Opposition spokesman, said he was glad the Government had at last acknowledged the need for a new approach to the airline industry. He was surprised it had not acknowledged this earlier.

It inevitably leads one to the conclusion (he said) that the introduction of the Bill was based more on political considerations than on the economic facts about the air transport industry.

This Bill could well have been passed for a year. It would seem to be a rather extreme example of the Government's undue haste to bring in irrelevant legislation.

Lord Trefgarne—the airline industry is a complex one. The announcement has been made as soon as practicable after the decision was taken. We have gone out of our way to emphasize during the passage of the Bill that no decision had been taken on the precise date of the flotation and that remains the position.

Lord Trefgarne told Lord Bewick (Lab) that it is not intended to transfer the shares of the existing British Airways to the new company until nearer the flotation date.

Rising cost of unemployment

Reliable estimates which had not been challenged by the Government showed that the annual cost of each 100,000 unemployed persons in 1979-80 was £100 million, according to Lord Bruce of Donington (Lab) said for the Opposition during questions.

He said that on that basis, the cost of unemployment had increased since the Government has been in office exceeded £1,000 million, making late accounts benefits, redundancy payments and such taxation it was something like £1,500 million a year.

Lord Cockfield, Minister of State, Treasury, said that the cost of unemployment was not the Government's report in July a difference of 100,000 in the level of unemployment altered the surplus on the national insurance fund by £180 million.

He would not accept Lord Bruce of Donington's figures as necessarily correct. The Government was not obliged to comment on every estimate produced by an outside source.

Parliamentary notices

House of Lords: Local Government, Finance and Land Bill, committee.

House of Commons: Local Government, Finance and Land Bill, committee.

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Enigmatic images of gender and sexuality

Women's Images of Men

CA

Eight Artists:
Women: 1980
Acme GalleryR. B. Kitaj
Marlborough Fine ArtThe Blessed Damozel
Christopher Wood
Gallery

er images have been much to be found in London art shows of late. Not necessarily sexual or sexy images, but alone exist—though it is not always easy to draw lines of demarcation, these qualities being after all largely in the eye of the beholder. But when a show called *Women's Images of Men*, it inevitably calls to the spectator's mind questions of sexual definition and sexual identity—questions which might not otherwise bulk very large in one's considerations.

For example, does it matter at all, and does it in any way help or even influence aesthetic judgment, to know that a given painting was the work of a woman rather than a man? I have found myself puzzling about the same question, from the other side as it were, in the shows of all the gay art put on last week at the Gay Pride Week last year and this. If you take all we say, a picture of a nude male, is there any way of telling from the internal evidence, from the pose, from the way he looks, from the way he is painted, whether it is the work of a woman or a man, and if so, whether a homosexual or heterosexual?

It seems to be assumed that the organizers of *Women's Images of Men* are not perhaps all artists themselves, but some of them are, and some of them are not. Beyond the laudable intention of putting us in contact with the work of some artists, women, as it happens, we are left, otherwise, not with a new, exciting, and thereby reminding us that there are women artists around, I cannot see what that purpose could be. Certainly none of them seems to need to be protected or to be put on a pedestal or to be put on any consistent "party line" about men and women. Some male critics seem to have been disturbed by the fact that some of the artists are women, but if not, after all, they are, if not the only thing which distinguishes them from men, at least one of them. The exhibition is a show of the multiplicity of things which are not insubstantial. Take Brodskiy's brilliantly coloured drawings



above: Bald Frier by Erica Daborn; below: detail from *The Governess* by Rebecca Solomon



directness of its images. But of course, naturally, why not? Just that very few comparable mixed shows recently have left such a strong effect. I was not, truth be told, so keen on the first of the two shows, the one at the Acme Gallery, 43 Shelton Street, Covent Garden, until October 25. (The ICA show runs till October 26.) The latter, in the more spacious and more decorative work, which would fit in quite well with the American artists of the Dada group, though the minimal sculpture of Shelagh Cluett

and Emma Park does little for me. But here I do not feel, any more than at the ICA, or any less, that the works on show have to be judged as "women's art". Just art will do well enough.

Quite possibly R. B. Kitaj's show of recent pastels and drawings at Marlborough Fine Art (until November 7) will be judged as "man's art", even as male chauvinist art. Kitaj certainly appreciates beautiful women, and draws them with a full sensual response—the girls (well, it is mostly one girl) in his pastels float around on

beds in the poses of girlie magazines (or of the old masters, come to that), and any feminist could fairly complain that they are depicted primarily as sex objects. This is so, in that the erotic element is clearly an important part of what the artist wishes to convey. But finally, like Degas, he derives artistic satisfaction from the way that the parts of a woman relate to her, and his, whose design: his work is genuine erotic art rather than that pressing of buttons to elicit a conditioned response which is pornography's modus operandi.

Kitaj is, no doubt about it, one of our most masterly draughtsmen, at his best when at his most spontaneous. Some of his more elaborate works, such as the mysteriously titled *The Rise of Fascism*, acquired by the Tate, have a certain awkwardness, as though put together from pieces which do not quite fit. But others, such as the visionary or nightmarish pastels of dwarfs and lunatics, and of himself in Saragossa, suggest Redon more than Degas, and show how profitably his talents can be extended when he gets tired, for the moment, of hymning the joys of feminine flesh.

While we are on the subject of the sexes, it is worth going down to Belgrave to look in a very different show, *The Blessed Damozel*, at Christopher Wood's, 15 Morcomb Street, till October 31. This concerns itself with sex, in ages, specific images of women in Victorian art. Simpler days, in some respects, when women had to be pretty in order to interest the painter (or his patrons, which comes to the same thing), and were offered a strong and mainly helping hand (later, feminist writers raised their evilly suggestive brows, but they figure not at all in this show). One painting—by a woman, oddly enough, Rebecca Solomon, sister of the notorious Simon—combines both types, while wife, pretty dressed in pink, plays the piano for her mutely adoring husband, the poor governess in drab black thinks her own sad thoughts.

There are also deserving widows and seamstresses, and sweetly innocent children like Millie's *My First Sermon* (small version) and Catherine Smith's newly discovered portrait of Queen Victoria at the age of nine. And yet somehow the picture on the corner of the street, which is not John Thomson's terrible photograph *The Crawler* (1877), a poor woman, old before her time, sitting on a doorstep holding a baby which is hardly more than a bundle of nerves, carrying a heavy load, is her only way of making a few pennies a day. Again, the fact that it is a woman is coincidental: it is a picture of human misery and degradation which, far transcending sexual politics, in that day or this.

John Russell Taylor

Book review

The Sharp End of War

The Fighting Man in World War II

By John Ellis

(David & Charles, £8.95)

The minority of soldiers who actually did the fighting in the Second World War formed a close-knit community. British and American, their rituals have been closely observed by John Ellis, who shows how others in uniform risked the iciest of snubs if they tried to join in even the badinage of the brotherhood. He presents, too, in evocative detail, the fearfully heavy price of membership.

Mr Ellis brilliantly assembles personal reactions of the combat troops—primarily the infantrymen, of course, but also the tankmen who pitted the unsoldiered foot-sloggers, and were in turn pitted for their incarceration in steel cans that could so easily become blazing death-traps.

The author describes the terrain of different theatres, analyses casualties, and examines attitudes along with aspects of discipline and morale—all in intensely human terms. Statistics here are applied to men; men are not reduced to statistics.

Apart from the forcible impression of the sufferings, pri-

vations and indignities borne by the front-line fighting men, selfish callousness of so many base wallahs and members of the Higher Command. The chapter on "Relaxation" especially should be required reading for every serving or intending soldier today, as a cautionary tale, and for every honour-laden general at both mnemonic and penance. Mr Ellis is no respecter of sacred institutions, observing that the manufacturers of Coca-Cola "had a good war for a firm selling a product 99 per cent sugar and water".

Laurence Catterell

Donizetti at his original heights



Katia Ricciarelli

With the aperitifs concluded, substantial luncheon of *The Ring*, the main Covent Garden Opera season starts tonight, with *Lucia di Lammermoor*. The version of Donizetti's opera to be used, the Royal Opera House claims, is one that has not been heard in London this century. The conductor, Jesus Lopez Cobos, has returned to the original score as he did in the recording he made for Philips a couple of years back. This entails restoring the storm scene at the beginning of Act III when the Ashton and Ravenswoods of Sir Walter Scott's novel came face to face in the shape of the baritone Enrico and the tenor Edgardo, on a wild and windy night. (This section of the opera was included in the Festival's production last year and also in some recordings.) The instrumentation has been changed to accord with Donizetti's wishes. And most important of all, the title role has been cast with a lyric spinto soprano, Katia Ricciarelli, instead of the normal coloratura, which has meant in several instances transposing it up. Why up? Miss Ricciarelli provided the answer.

"Successful generations of sopranos have brought the part down by a tone or a semi-tone in order to dazzle audiences with the embellishments and fireworks they have added. If this hadn't been done then some of the notes would have been up to the ears of the soprano. (A friend points out into the Mayfair blue.) "It's what you might call the Toti dal Monti approach, and it's, alas, what most audiences look for. But, I think it goes right against the type of voice Donizetti had in mind. It's rather like casting a coloratura as Violetta in *La traviata*: once the first act aria has been used for vocal display there is nothing left."

"That's one of the reasons why I have come to Covent Garden to sing my first Lucia. The audience here will, I hope, understand what we are trying to do. La Scala asked me for it, but I thought it would be too risky."

"Singing Lucia at the correct pitch certainly puts more strain on the voice: it's like suddenly being told to run two hundred metres. But it does allow me to give more colour to the part, particularly in the duet with Enrico. We're also trying to get away from the conventional Lucia, the sweet *vittima*, all ringlets and dimples, and instead show a girl who objects to being pushed from man to man."

Who or what, has helped Katia Ricciarelli in her preparation?

"Certainly the Callas recordings. I've got hold of all the existing ones of Lucia and listened to them carefully. You mustn't try to imitate; that would be too easy, and anyhow I don't have the Callas *metallo* in my voice. But she teaches you so much, especially in her phrasing of the recitatives. In terms of the roles I have sung, probably Anna Bolena, is the most similar. But then we're back to

my belief that Donizetti wrote practically all his major soprano parts for the lyric spinto."

Covent Garden has not always heard Katia Ricciarelli at her best, a fault which could well be rectified tonight. She was not happy with her debut as Mimì in *Bohème* and reckons that Amelia in *Ballo*, her second role here and one that she is going to record for Deutsche Grammophon, is a fairly ungrateful part. It was not until Luisa Miller that she really showed her powers.

Just before coming to London for the Lucia rehearsals she was in Geneva singing in Maurice Béjart's new production of *Don Giovanni*, reported on this page last month. Anna was her first Mozart role, although Fiordiligi and the Countess are to follow in three years or so, and she agrees that she might have been better advised to tackle Elvira first, adding disingeringly that no one seemed too want to sing Anna. She is engaged for Turandot, a part that she claims she will never play on stage, in the film Karajan hopes to make in Peking, with Joe Lossy directing and Plácido Domingo and Ruggero Raimondo also in the cast. Her first character role will be Alice Ford in the eagerly awaited Giulini *Fallstaff* first in Los Angeles and then in London and Leeds.

In the meantime Miss Ricciarelli is back with the *bel canto* repertory, including Donizetti's *Maria di Rudenz*, Spontini's *La Vestale* and Rossini's *Semiramide*, all of the new roles, between now and April. It is a schedule which most sopranos would spread over three years rather than six months.

"I am a professional and, I suppose, I learn quickly. If you have that ability then why not make use of it? Besides, I like new roles to keep me interested in the job. And being a soprano is just a job."

John Higgins

Francois Rabbath
Wigmore Hall

Max Harrison

"Virtuoso double bass" read the leaflet, which was putting it mildly. When Francois Rabbath appeared here in 1977 I suggested his instrument had become a miniature orchestra. But the recital on Friday night made it obvious his expansion of resources demands a fresh criteria: it is necessary repeatedly to remind oneself it is a double bass one is hearing.

One of the clearest demonstrations of these new capabilities came in "Variations on a Chord" in which Mr Rabbath takes a few dully conventional phrases of Bottesini, the nineteenth-century bass virtuoso and composer, and subjects them to countless imaginative indignities. Here the variety of sound is astonishing, and sometimes one evolves imperceptibly out of another, while elsewhere there are abrupt and dramatic shifts.

For Mr Rabbath the bass speaks as readily as a cello, and his ease of movement from black, grinding bottom-register notes to flute-like harmonics is complete. Often two or three sounds are heard simultaneously, as in "Breiz", where an impression of parallel freely moving parts is fascinatingly maintained. Remarkable too are the whirring, droning bowed sounds, dry and high, with detailed pizzicato accompaniment found in "Poucha d'ass".

Occasionally his capabilities are used to naively mimetic effect, as in the siren-like glissandos which begin "War and Peace", bringing back for some of us memories of the blip. Yet this concept was not a wholly unrelenting assault on one's preconceptions about the bass, and the recitalist's Concerto No 3 revealed a vein of romantic melody that moved the listener instead of amazing him.

Again, an even stranger experience than hearing Mr Rabbath's own works is to listen to the classics refracted through this phenomenal range of techniques. And how richly inflicted a singing tone was displayed in the Larghetto of Vivaldi's Concerto Op 3 No 9 and a Bach Sarabande!

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

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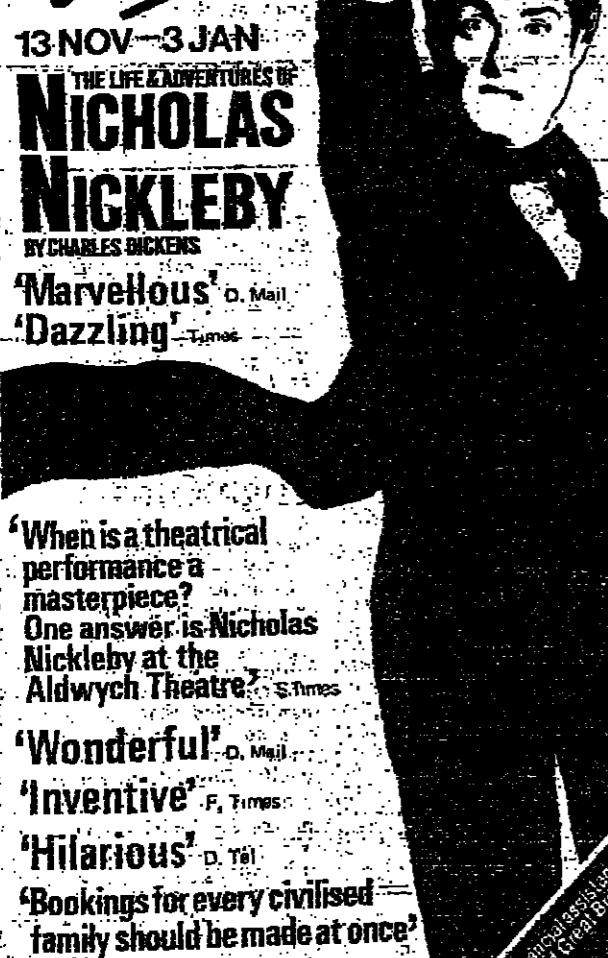
THE LIFE & ADVENTURES OF

NICHOLAS NICKLEBY

BY CHARLES DICKENS

'Marvellous' D. Mail

'Dazzling' Times



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GATE

STARTS TUESDAY

SPECIAL TREATMENT

Directed by GORAN PASKALJEVIC

LUISA ADIC - MELBA DRAC

Academy of London
St John's

Stanley Sadie

The Academy of London were honoured on Sunday by the presence of their soloist, in an all-Haydn concert, of the American cellist Lynn Harrell. Of the concert, Haydn wrote for the cello, two of certain authenticity survive: the early work in C, rediscovered only in the 1960s and made famous by Rostropovich; and the 1785 concerto in D, which is suspected to be the work of the Esterházy cellist Anton Kraft but now, on the strength of a surviving autograph, firmly within the canon. The earlier work is the superior. In the D major concerto Haydn never quite manages to reconcile a fully classical manner with the requirements of virtuosity: in the piece of some 20 years before, such difficulties hardly arise. But Lynn Harrell argued a good case for

Contemporary Music
Network
Round House

Paul Griffiths

In the nature of things a concert reviewer normally has to waste his praises on what is past and gone, but here I have the chance to recommend an event that is happily enjoying a prolonged existence thanks to the Arts Council's Contemporary Music Network. On Sunday Ursula Oppens and Frederic Rzewski gave their recital of American piano music at a London sitting before embarking on a tour that will take them to various industrial capitals of the Midlands and

LSO/Abbado
Festival Hall

Hilary Finch

It is hard to believe that, at a 1923 performance of the original version of *Pierrot*, the New York Tribune spoke vitriolically of a "disjointed series of funny sounds" of Stravinsky's "senial" "crime against music". But with one's musical and emotional sensibility, bathed in the late-Romantic luxuriance of Richard Strauss from the first half of the concert on Sunday, it was a little easier to put those remarks into historical perspective, to smother just a little less.

Claudio Abbado, as ring-master of Sunday night's con-

the North. They are not to be missed.

A recent two-piano piece of Mr Rzewski's own, *Winnipeg*, Corten *Mill Blues*, carries the programme strongly, being based on a blues song of the same name which gradually emerges from and asserts itself against machine-like, repetitive thunderings, in the bass.

The composer's note carefully suggests his work should be understood as illustrating the survival of the human spirit in the face of mechanized mindlessness, a message all the more welcome in a Round House, buzzing with electric heaters and best by tremors from the dan drill.

And, as always in Rzewski's music, there is a musical integrity, an urgency of communi-

pressed and highly intensive drama, might well have seduced the most stubborn critic with his control of a full complement of wayward characters, and his masterly sense of continuity and timing.

Without its 1947 revisions the burlesque becomes a massive circus: the mechanical music loses some of its macabre charm, but the figure of Pierrot can seem all the more isolated and pathetic. On Sunday, the brilliant, hard vigour of the tutti rhythms, the wild (sometimes too wild) panache of the brass in the daytime fair, the shimmering lights of night, shot with colour and movement, formed a backdrop of ever-shifting recessions; here to a whimsically played showman's flute, there to a pert gypsy oboe.

The moment of death, when the pathos of the puppet perches on the edge of human tragedy, was captured with the finesse of chamber playing; and if only we could have heard more of Leslie Howard's eloquent, multi-faceted piano character-playing.

After a debonair *Forza del Destino* overture, the orchestra did not prove quite as worthy of the prolonged applause, in the role-as-accompanist to Kiri te Kanawa in five of Strauss's operatic songs. They just failed to create that fine evanescent haze of sound with which "Morgen" should unfold; they lacked the magic provided by Miss Le Kanawa when the final crescendo of "Befreit" and a sense of sufficient assurance and impetus in "Zueignung".

Bernard Levin

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A regular portion of the "fact, fiction and fantasy" between *Omni's* covers deals with space travel. There is a vested

their country requires more push and professionalism in its promotion within America, then perhaps this was it. Particularly in a country where a bargain is known as a "Scottish buy", and

lished this week, the first major revision since the dictionary first appeared in 1934. The updated version is undoubtedly more correct than the original, but it is much less fun. No

lide" and rencontre which
formerly listed among examples
of its use. Great wits jump to-
gether" has become "Great
minds think alike".
Some words have become

a perfectly good French word already exists. There is nothing wrong with *foiegrasin*, to describe a fish, but more and more Frenchmen are referring to a *haddock*.

East of morning. A gas
Crouch End, north Lond
advertising pre-MOT test
nation of the vehic
presume, not the driver.
Alan Ham

High Glòs

Some words have become

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A PARTY OF PARLIAMENT?

Mr Callaghan is to announce on Wednesday one of the most fateful decisions of his career. The timing of a party leader's resignation is often of more than personal concern because it can influence the choice of his successor. After a long time, he has decided to resign. Mr Callaghan's resignation in 1965 at the best time for Mr Heath. But Mr Callaghan's choice now is significant not only for the selection of his successor but also for the whole future of the Labour Party.

Few people now believe that Mr Callaghan would wish, or indeed would find sufficient support within the party, to soldier on indefinitely. If he were to do so, he would have to engage immediately in a bitter and bruising battle with his left wing, and he would have to be prepared to stay on for at least another five years, because if he won the next election he would be under a moral obligation to serve for a couple of years in office. This is simply not on. So in practical terms the choice is between going when Parliament reassembles or staying until the party can agree on a new procedure for electing its leader.

The case for delay is that a leader will find it much easier to exercise the authority required to do the job properly if his election is beyond dispute. If he has been elected in a fair application of the agreed procedure, but Labour has agreed to elect its leader now that the Blackpool

conference has voted in favour of extending the franchise beyond MPs without being able to find a majority for any alternative arrangement. If a vacancy occurs now, it will have to be filled on the basis of the old procedure, which is about to be discarded: election of MPs. So why not wait a few months longer until a new man can be chosen by a generally acceptable method?

There is force in this argument, but a number of considerations have to be set against it. First, and most important, there is the constitutional question: is it right that the leader of one of the two principal parties in this country, and therefore very possibly a future Prime Minister, should be chosen not by members of Parliament answerable to the electorate but by an electoral college in which the MPs will share power with trade union bosses, most of whom will be answerable for the way in which they cast their block vote only to their own executives, and with constituency delegates who are not representative of the Labour voters?

It would be an absurd arrangement, damaging to parliamentary government, as it has developed in Britain, if MPs were to be forced to accept the leadership of someone whom they did not believe was the person best fitted for the job. Whatever electoral college is ultimately devised, the Parliamentary Labour Party must remain the right implicitly or explicitly to refuse to have what it regards as an unsuitable candidate foisted upon it. An im-

portant psychological advantage would have been conceded to those who would deny the PLP this right if Mr Callaghan were to stay on now.

There are also practical factors to be taken into account. It is probable that the Wembley special conference in January will succeed, where the Blackpool conference failed, in settling on some new procedure for electing the leader. But that cannot be taken for granted, and even if there is agreement on the method in January it will be some months beyond that before it could be put into operation. If Mr Callaghan were to postpone his retirement he would in effect be condemning the party for possibly another year to the limp leadership of a lame duck long for the comforting pool of retirement.

Much the same objections would apply to Mr Michael Foot becoming an interim leader to tide the party over this period. In its present parlous plight, Labour cannot afford further months of drift. If it continues on its present course it will be landed with a policy at the next election which most voters would reject and quite a number of Labour MPs would feel unable to commend. That is the path of disaster for the party. The best hope of breaking away from it in reasonable time before the election, which it must do if the party is to be held together, is for a positive new leader to be elected as soon as possible. Mr Denis Healey does not command universal confidence among Labour right-wingers, but he remains the best candidate available.

ONLY A BREATHING SPACE FOR ISRAEL

One curious side-effect of the war between Iran and Iraq is that Israel—so often at the centre of Middle East affairs—has been reduced to the role of an onlooker. The phrase "war in the Middle East" has for over thirty years meant war between Israel and its neighbours. The Gulf war now seems to confirm something the Israelis have been arguing for some time, namely that there are more quarrels between Israel's enemies than there are between Arabs and Jews. The Iran-Iraq conflict, say the Israelis, has demonstrated that a solution to the Palestinian question is neither the key to peace in the Middle East nor necessarily its most important prerequisite. Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, put it in a recent interview: "Two states are fighting each other and the Arab world is divided. What has the Arab-Israeli conflict to do with all this?"

This is a fair debating point, and no one can blame Mr Begin for setting the debate to make it. But few people—and certainly not responsible Western leaders—have ever argued that the provision of a homeland for the Palestinians is the be-all and end-all of Middle East peace. Every one knows it is only one element. But the elements are linked, so Israel is unlikely to remain untouched by the war. In the first place, as our Jerusalem correspondent has pointed out, the

war has focused American attention on the strategic importance of the Gulf, and while it does not follow from this that American support for Israel as such will be diminished, it is possible that Israel will become for the moment a degree or two less important in American strategic considerations, and calculations. Much closer to home is the fact that the rise of Iraq as a regional power offers little comfort to Israel. Although one of the most vicious Arab critics of Israel, Iraq has by and large confined itself to words rather than deeds. In the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, for example, Iraq contributed only two armoured divisions to the Arab forces, and most of its tanks were either knocked out at the front or broke down before they got there.

Now, however, the Iraqis have had first-hand experience of the realities of war, and will have learnt from their tactical mistakes. Unless they suffer major military setbacks, they seem bound to emerge with a stronger and wiser fighting force. They are also enjoying the active support of Jordan, and more far-sighted elements in the Israeli leadership must be disturbed by the sight of Soviet ships unloading supplies for Iraq—possibly including arms—at the Jordanian port of Aqaba, just across the bay from the Israeli port and resort of Eilat, on the Red Sea.

What is perhaps of some com-

fort to the Israelis is the fact that the war has set back the hopes of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. In its particular, under its radical Islamic regime, had previously given the PLO arms, money and training facilities. Since the outbreak of the war pro-Palestinian sentiments have virtually disappeared from the Iranian press and media. The fruitless attempt by the PLO leader Yasser Arafat to mediate between Tehran and Baghdad in the early days of the conflict was a clear mark of PLO anxieties.

But the danger is that a humiliated and dispirited PLO could turn away from its more moderate and diplomatic approach, and back toward extremism. Mr Arafat remarked recently: "I am with the current of history, and those with the current of history will win." Men who think like that tend to become more determined, rather than less, when events seem to turn against them. While Mr Begin is right when he says that the Arabs are divided over the war, the one issue which continues to unite them is Palestine. The emergent block of states headed by Iraq and Jordan still opposes the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, and wants to see a PLO-led state on Palestinian soil. When the war is over the Palestinian problem is not likely to have diminished in importance.

TURNSTILES AT THE WEST DOOR

Every year two and a half million visitors pass through Westminster Abbey. They contribute on average 20 pence each to the upkeep of the Abbey. By comparison with what most of them will have paid to get there, this is a modest offering. By comparison with the penny or two a head contributed by visitors to some other great churches in Britain, it is quite handsome. The difference being attributable partly to the fact that at Westminster, by longstanding custom, the majority of visitors wishing to see the royal tombs and other spectacles of special historical or aesthetic interest have had to pay to do so. Revenue from all visitors together meets only about half the Abbey's maintenance costs.

It is tempting to speculate what the takings might be if all those visitors had to pay. Yesterday Mr Michael Montague, Chairman of the English Tourist Board, returned to the proposal put forward by the board last year that the Abbey should impose an admission charge for tourists. The board's survey of 47 great churches last year suggested that there would be little resistance to charges comparable to those made at country houses,

and that the revenue would be considerable. Some cathedrals have imposed charges already (Lincoln, recently, Salisbury several years ago).

A distinction must be made between visitors who come out of curiosity and worshippers. Any proposal which obstructs the latter in their access to the House of God leads to contradiction in the chief purpose for which the churches were built. Mr Montague suggests that worshippers should not be charged, and that they should enter by a different door. It is true that many visitors have not come to worship, in any sense, and no doubt many of these would be quite happy to make a contribution if required. Many others have "mixed" motives, however, and even though the moral dilemma they might be placed in would not be a very acute one, it is natural to feel that the distinction into categories would cast a disquieting atmosphere over the act of a visit. The cathedral builders knew very well that they were appealing to the visitors' sense of beauty and of history, for purposes, among others, that could today be crudely termed promotional. It is incongruous to act as if the

different aspects of a cathedral's spell can or should be easily disentangled.

Yet the modern flood of tourism imposes real costs on the cathedrals, and it is not unreasonable that they should expect and be expected to contribute to the upkeep of the fabric they have come to admire. Many cathedrals have followed the example of Westminster Abbey in seeking to derive revenue from the display of their treasures, or charging for entry to the crypt or the tower. With discretion, there is much that imagination and even showmanship can achieve in this direction. Discretion in the appeal for gifts need not be carried to the point of self-effacement. These courses are preferable to turnstiles at the west door. On the whole, the great churches have been more successful in raising funds than the ordinary parish churches. If this ever ceased to be so, then their importance both as part of our heritage and as attractions in the profitable business of tourism would make it necessary for the Government to provide aid in urgent cases as it has done for smaller churches on a limited scale since 1977.

West Indies papers

From Professor W. H. Morris-Jones
Sir, In 1977 the library of the West India Committee was transferred to this Institute on permanent loan, but the minute books were not included in the collection. Given London's pre-eminent position in terms of research materials for imperial history, it was not surprising that the recent availability of the library for researchers quickly attracted substantial scholarly interest.

We received several inquiries about the minute books, and it would indeed be most appropriate if these could be consulted along with the rest of our Caribbean collection. They are an important source for Caribbean and imperial history alike, and we take the same view as Dr Temperley (October 13) that the desirable solution would

be the deposit here of a microfilm copy. He may be assured that we are pursuing this with some directness.

Yours faithfully,
W. H. MORRIS-JONES,
Institute of Commonwealth Studies,
University of London,
27, Russell Square, WC1R 3ET.
October 13.

Making ends meet

From Mr Walter H. Salomon
Sir, The word "monetarism" is all too often bandied about on all sides and I feel I must now enter my objection to the abuse which is being attached to the word by many. The word is propagated by those responsible for inflation that monetarists are "barbaric" and "right-wing". Against this wicked dis-

torion, I must insist that many monetarists are great liberals, and more compassionate than those pseudo-Keynesians who have brought this country ever closer to the brink of bankruptcy by their own brand of "benevolence" since the war.

The basic philosophy of monetarism, which argues for the discipline of balanced budgets rather than the profligacy of the printing press—was simply expressed by Mr Macmillan in *David Copperfield*: "Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure nineteen pounds, annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure twenty pounds ought and six, result misery." Yours sincerely,
WALTER H. SALOMON,
Reform Club,
Fleet Street, London, SW1.
October 6.

Priorities for Lords reform

From Lord Eccles

Sir, The British have learnt to govern themselves without a written Constitution or a Bill of Rights. Even if we had both these instruments a second Chamber would still be required to revise our own legislation and proposals coming from the European Commission.

The limited powers which the Lords now exercise with care and discretion seem about right. But if it is desired to strengthen these powers against a possibility of a Marxist majority in the Commons, a body in which I do not believe, even before we can usefully discuss the composition of the Lords, the Commons must tell us what extra powers they are willing to give a reformed second Chamber. This is the order of discussion because the Lords are not a political and diplomatic points against the Palestinian people. We extend our concern and sympathy to the Jews in Europe faced with these attacks for two reasons.

Firstly, as a matter of principle we reject and oppose racial and community discrimination. Secondly, the plight of the Palestinians and the strength of the Zionist movement are directly related to the presence of anti-Jewish feelings in Europe. It was the rise of fascism in Europe that provided the Zionist movement with the backing to establish a Jewish state in Palestine, and enforce the exodus of the

The quality of the Lords as a debating and revising Chamber with very small power depends on its members not being elected. They could, of course, be differently appointed. The abolitionists understand this dilemma. If, as I expect, we are defeated at the next election, we might then have a chance to work out an all-party agreement on both the powers and the composition of a reformed second Chamber.

Yours faithfully,
LORD ECCLES,
6 Barton Street, SW1.
October 11.

From Mr C. J. L. Elwell

Sir, I wonder if you are right when you say that the peerage is wholly unrepresentative (leading article, October 8). May they not in fact be more representative of most of us than the kind of person who can be bothered to get himself or herself elected to the House of Commons or indeed to any other body? And do they not, for this reason, possess the same virtue and the same strength as the hereditary Monarchy which only the communists seek to abolish?

Yours faithfully,
C. J. L. ELWELL,
Bottrells Close,
Chalfont St Giles,
Buckinghamshire.
October 10.

Nuclear station closure

From Mr John Baker

Sir, The article about Berkeley nuclear power station by your Science Editor (October 9) under the heading "Third nuclear station shut by leak" is seriously inaccurate.

The assertion that a defect was found in coolant gas ducting by leak detection techniques is incorrect. Berkeley Reactor 1 has been shut down and decommissioned for about 2½ years for its planned overhaul and inspection. Since there is no pressure in the gas circuits, coolant gas leaking could not have occurred.

During the planned inspection, some defects have been detected and are being intensively assessed and their effect on safe operation.

Meanwhile, Reactor 2 has been operating routinely throughout this period, producing electricity for the national grid.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BAKER,
Board Member,
Central Electricity Generating Board,
Sudbury House,
15 Newgate Street, EC1.
October 10.

Religion and crime

From the Reverend Charles A. Roach

Sir, Your Religious Affairs Correspondent reports (October 3) the dilemma over Roman Catholic delinquents being a much greater proportion of the population in this country than would be expected, based on the total Roman Catholic population here, and that Father Tanner believes that this has something to do with a type of traditional Roman Catholic upbringing and education, and that the Church has inadvertently encouraged moral indifference.

During the years 1940 to 1960 I received some fifty Roman Catholics into the Anglican Church, always after long preparation, and, except during the ten years that I was acting as the Ordinary, in each case acting as a permission from the Archbishop of Canterbury, my Diocesan Bishop. I never sought out these people; they came to me for advice and instruction. As a result of my experience I came to the conclusion that Roman Catholics betrayed a certain irresponsibility regarding moral lapses, in that they thought that it did not matter much whether they could always confess them to the priest and decisions regarding their life and actions were made largely by the priests.

As I reported in my parish magazine 20 years ago, the Roman Catholic Church can hardly be the bulwark against Communism for the largest part of its membership of the Church in Italy. I believe that the attempted direction of people's lives by the priests not only tends to diminish their moral responsibility but drives people in the opposite direction. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES A. ROACH,
Treharrow,
Green Lane West,
Marazion,
Cornwall.
October 6.

PLO denies link with European atrocities

From the London Representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation

Sir, On October 8 *The Times* reported the scurrilous remarks of Israel's Foreign Minister, Itzhak Shamir, in which he seeks to implicate the Palestine Liberation Organisation in having links with anti-Jewish groups in Europe. Palestinians and other Arab groups in Paris have already denounced the recent atrocities committed in the French capital. Their abhorrence of this violence against Jewish individuals and communities is equally held in the PLO, and has been declared so in Beirut.

We regret that Zionist leaders should seek cheap propaganda from the violence being committed against European Jewry, and attempt to exploit the situation in a pathetic campaign to score political and diplomatic points against the Palestinian people. We extend our concern and sympathy to the Jews in Europe faced with these attacks for two reasons.

Firstly, as a matter of principle we reject and oppose racial and community discrimination. Secondly, the plight of the Palestinians and the strength of the Zionist movement are directly related to the presence of anti-Jewish feelings in Europe. It was the rise of fascism in Europe that provided the Zionist movement with the backing to establish a Jewish state in Palestine, and enforce the exodus of the

The spectre of antisemitism

From Mr B. J. Ben-Zimra

Sir, It is amazing how far one can agree with Mr Brian Wroble's letter (October 10) while differing deeply and fundamentally from his conclusions.

Yes, it is best where the state carries out its obligation to protect minorities, best for the minority under attack, best for other minorities, best for the majority too. Minorities would be well advised to cooperate fully with the state to ensure this. And I do not confine this to Jewish minorities nor to Britain.

But sometimes the state does not fulfil this obligation. It may be malign, it may be casual about the welfare of the threatened minority or it may strive hard to fulfil its obligation but still fail in that case the minority may and should try to protect itself.

Speaking now as a Jew, I cringe for shame when I recall how my people were driven to the gas chambers. Resistance was self-defeating. It would take time to have been illegal and hence contrary to Jewish tradition; this and other factors contributed to the victims' passivity, but all honour to the few in the Warsaw ghetto and elsewhere who did resist and who took many of their persecutors with them. Never again must Jews sit like hypnotised rabbits under attack.

The Israeli Cabinet has said no more than this and I concur entirely. That does not require me to endorse crackpot remarks by

naive Palestinian Christians and Muslims from their homeland. Indeed, political Zionism originated in the late nineteenth century as a response to antisemitism in Europe.

The past successes of the Zionists in Palestine might not have been achieved without the presence of anti-Jewish feelings and actions in Europe. The Palestinians, therefore, share with European Jewry a strong concern that every effort should be taken to ensure firm action by the appropriate authorities against those who seek to use violence, or incite it, against Jewish communities or propagate anti-Jewish prejudices.

May I state quite categorically and unequivocally that the Palestine Liberation Organisation has no links with anti-Jewish organisations in Europe. We consider the act of discrimination against Jews to be a hostile act against the Palestinian people, serving only the interests of the Zionist movement in encouraging Jewish emigration to Palestine, and thereby strengthening the forces which have enforced the exile of the Palestinians from their homeland.

If anyone is to benefit from the recent acts of anti-Jewish feeling in Europe, it is the Zionists and Israel, but certainly not the Palestinians or the PLO. Yours faithfully,
NABIL RAMLAWI,
The Palestine Liberation Organisation,
22 Green Street, W1.
October 10.

Individuals calling for vigilantes to be sent here

The Board of Deputies of British Jews, which has always cooperated closely with the authorities in Britain, has shown much sense in rejecting such offers.

Then Mr Wroble wants Jews to distinguish between anti-Semitism, anti-Zionism and antisemitism. The first two seem to be exactly the same thing, but I can clearly see an intellectual difference between that thing, however called, and antisemitism.

But is this a matter only of intellect and not at all of attitude? Jews today cannot fail to see a link between anti-Zionism and an odd emotional attitude; Israelis are blamed for falling short of standards of behaviour expected of the critics themselves or of others and the pressures on them are neither allowed for nor even acknowledged. This attitude is sometimes truly antisemitic, but even when it is not, it brings a sour taste to the mouth.

Most Jews can and do make a distinction between this and criticism of Israel infected by this attitude and criticism free from it. That, however severe, is an entirely different thing and can easily be recognised. Yours faithfully,
B. J. BEN-ZIMRA,
Wickenden,
Hampton Court Road,
East Molesey,
Surrey.
October 12.

Victims of aggression

From the President-Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Jerusalem and the Middle East, and Bishop of Iran

Sir, Mr Andrew Crichton in his letter (October 7) seems to put the taking of the hostages on the same footing as the Iraqi invasion of Iran. Granted that they are both violations of international law, yet the two are worlds of difference between them.

It is not yet quite clear who really is behind these acts of "violation" in Iran such as the taking of the American hostages, the confiscation of church property, the arrest of three British missionaries and three Iranian Church workers (two of them priests), fabricating documents, publishing slanderous articles against the Episcopal Church, and the murder of my only son.

One thing, however, is clear and that is that the official government of the country has always been against such violations of law; but because of the revolutionary situation has been powerless to prevent them.

Harnessing Whitehall

From Mr Jonathan Boston

Sir, Raymond Whitney's article (October 6) advocating the establishment of a Prime Minister's Department in Whitehall modelled on the Australian Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C) contains several extravagant generalizations and unsubstantiated claims.

Having spent the past two years investigating the operations of high-level advisory groups and co-ordinating agencies in Australia and New Zealand it seems doubtful that the mere creation of a Prime Minister's Department in this country would solve (as Mr Whitney appears to believe) the major problems of policy coordination, bureaucratic inertia and overlaid which characterize modern government. While this is obviously an involved and complex matter I would like to make several brief comments.

First, the existence of a Prime Minister's Department, however constituted, does not of itself guarantee good policy coordination or for that matter the adequate consideration by ministers of policy alternatives, as anyone familiar with the Whitley era will testify.

Second, while the Department of PM&C is at present an activist agency, staffed by experienced officers of high intellectual calibre, Mr Whitney's assertion that it does not deal more than the Cabinet Office is not entirely accurate. Officers of the Department of PM&C openly admit that they often lack the time or resources for detailed policy analysis and are clearly mindful of the bureaucratic tensions caused by an over-zealous involvement in any particular policy area.

Furthermore, with the abolition of the Priorities Review Staff in 1976 the Department of PM&C no

Destruction of food the world needs

From the Reverend G. L. Edwards

Sir, A few days ago we were giving God thanks for the blessings of the harvest; this morning (October 10) I read in your columns that Her Majesty's Government has permitted the destruction of 2,000 tonnes of food. The exercise appears to me to be nothing short of blasphemy: we are told that it has been done under EEC rules.

The destruction of capital resources is economically unsatisfactory; the destruction of food is a tragedy at a time when we are moved to horror at the sight of pictures of starving children.

Can something be done? Yours faithfully,
GEORGE EDWARDS,
Hockley Vicarage,
Bishop's Cleeve,
Herefordshire.
October 10.

From Mr and Mrs Richard King

Sir, Two articles in *The Times* today (October 10) point to disturbing priorities in our society. While millions starve, 2,000 tonnes of food have been destroyed because it is claimed that it cannot be distributed. At the same time new transatlantic licences have been granted while the equivalent of 1½ empty jumbo-jets fly the route daily.

We squander precious resources to make life a little easier for businessmen and holidaymakers when these resources could be used to distribute food for starving people. We have an obsession with our own economic plight but this will never be solved until we begin to consider others.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD KING,
CHRISTINA KING,
14 Mandon Road,
Sale, Cheshire.

From Dr J. W. E. Dunn

Sir, I read with horror today (October 10) that food is being destroyed in Britain "under EEC rules". Every year, too, tons of fruit rot in the hedges:

"In vain with lavish kindness
The gifts of God are strown".

Why cannot the food be collected and given to our own elderly, sick, and poor, as well as to our fellow-citizens who saw in the television programme *Man Alive* (reviewed in your columns on October 9)?

Yours sincerely,
WILL DUNN,
54 Hill Avenue,
Worcester.

Criticism of solicitors

From Mr J. M. D. Hoyle

Sir, Mr Waime (October 13) complains that clients have to wait an indefinite time for solicitors to deal with their business. You should know that I have immediately written to Mr Waime, inquiring whether he bases his criticism and indeed his conclusions on personal or recent experience, so that I may investigate the basis of his complaint.

It is the Society's duty and its constant concern to maintain standards of behaviour in the profession, as well as to deal effectively with those few members whose conduct falls below the high standard demanded by our professional code. If it transpires that a solicitor acting for Mr Waime has fallen below the standards of conduct, he and he may rest assured that appropriate action will be taken.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. D. HOYLE,
Secretary, Professional Purposes,
The Law Society,
111 Chancery Lane, WC2.
October 13.

Study of the paranormal

From Mr Eric Farge

Sir, Ever since the publication, almost fifty years ago, of Sir Frederic Bartlett's classic *Remembering*, psychologists have not missed an opportunity of pointing out the fallibility of human memory and the unreliability of testimony. Bartlett's emphasis on the value of first-hand reporting is often overlooked however. Those who study paranormal phenomena have always been aware that accounts of unusual experiences and events should never be accepted at face value, and their first task is to assess the reliability of evidence of this kind. I hope Professor Hammerton (Letters, October 11) is not questioning their competence.

To critics like Professor Hammerton, the material of psychological research may seem to be fantastic and offending common sense, but this is no reason for completely rejecting it. Even if all the experiences and events reported turned out to be the result of misperception and tricks of memory, a careful examination of them may at least lead to advances in the psychology of perception, surely an important field of inquiry.

Still, it would be rash, I believe, to claim that delusion is the explanation every time. There are several well-attested cases in the serious literature of perfectly sane and intelligent persons having striking paranormal experiences or witnessing paranormal phenomena that cannot be so easily dismissed.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC FARGE,
50 Grove Avenue,
Twickenham,
Middlesex.
October 12.

The lone prairie

From Mrs Phyllis Greenall

Sir, Footpaths which used to run beside hedges and other landmarks but have now disappeared as a result of prairie farming, the ones which should worry walkers more than those which are open to a resident bull or are overgrown.

We need compass and sextant to cross these now featureless wide open spaces. Yours faithfully,
PHYLLIS GREENALL,
Shillington Bury,
Shillington,
Hertfordshire.

Fashion

by
Suzy Menkes

How far should you go when it comes to writing out a cheque for a new outfit?

Fashion editors today are accosted and cajoled at social functions with the favour once reserved for the solicitor or the doctor. Nor since the era of the mini skirt have clothes been such a central subject for discussion.

But it is not the height of the hemline, the shape of the shoulders or the cut of the trousers that exercises women this winter. It is money.

Why are clothes now so expensive? And how, if you are prepared to make a major investment, can you be certain that it is worth while?

I understand this new preoccupation with price, for inflation has undermined our certainties and blunted our reactions to price tags which once seemed outrageous. Just as we are no longer quite sure what the green grocer should ask for his tomatoes, so we are confused as to whether leather shoes at £40 are impossibly expensive or a reasonable price.

In spite of the present feelings among women, there are still fashion certainties about price. A pure wool sweater will cost you from £18, properly cut trousers and skirts are £25-£35, a good suit hovers around the £100 mark and serious winter coats start at £65. For all leather shoes (and the price of shoes is probably the area of maximum outrage) you must expect to spend from £30.

There are of course many fashions that dip below these guidelines, which is balm to the soul of all those readers who simply don't have that much money to spend.

Anyone who has been out shopping recently knows that there are also many, many things that are much more expensive—little lacey sweaters sell at £75, suits at £250 and boots at well over £100.

If you are paying more it is for exceptional fabrics (cashmere, silk velvet, crêpe de chine), for exceptional skills (hand knitting, couture cut), for good editing of the season's offerings in specialist shops, or for exceptional style, which mostly means high fashion and famous name labels. You may also be a mug.

How can one tread the tightrope between paying out what is necessary and being conned into paying too much for something one hardly wears?

Since the voice of reason tells women that expensive clothes should last, the answer used to be to go for the best. But like the juiciest blackberries dangling tantalizingly out of reach, the true quality classics have now priced themselves beyond all reason—£375 for Jaeger's superb cashmere trench coat, £400 for a Chanel suit from their new Bond Street shop, or over £200 for a mere mac from America's star designer Calvin Klein. Nice work if you can afford them, but most of us are not in their class.

The first golden rule about buying clothes is to know your own personal style and way of life. This is doubly important in a season where your hemline can span from four inches above the knee (for a mini sweater dress worn with jewel bright tights and flat shoes) to four inches below for a winter overcoat.

Only you know whether you live in a draughty country house where a chunky hand-knit sweater could be your autumn uniform, or whether you work in a centrally heated office where it will be overpoweringly warm. You know whether you feel confident in trousers, whether your husband hates you in black or your clients expect a sharp suit. You know if you prefer the romance of an antique lace collar to the button-down check sports shirt, and you should follow your taste accordingly.

But just as there are certainties about money, so there are about style. The only clothes that are fashionable now are variations of sportswear. This is the theme that should run through every seam of your wardrobe from the collar of your padded duvet coat to the ankles of your crêpe de chine evening trousers.

Women today are active as never before. This sense of action is reflected not just in the clothes we are offered—track suits, anoraks and running shoes—but in the way we wear them, with body slung or shoulder bags to keep our hands free, with simple sweaters and sporty shoes.

The leitmotiv of this particular winter is the Austrian Tyrol, geographically confused in some designers' minds with Scandinavia. The result has been a rash of skiing sweaters, depicting snowflakes, skiers, reindeer and even Father Christmas.

What conclusions sociologists will draw from the vision of the liberated woman of the 1980s with her bosom impaled in a reindeer's antlers, is not for a mere fashion editor toathom.

Snippets

Two android (and androgynous) models with threatening punk make-up and rhythmic robot movements launched last week's star fashion show: Inter-galactic music assaulted our ears in an effort to prove that a quiet London backwater has been drawn into fashion's orbit.

St Christopher's Place doesn't really need to try so hard, for it is placed geographically behind Oxford Street and already has enough interesting new shops to call the fashion conscious away from the chanting Hare Krishna seelots and the blockbuster stores.

The mood of the new St Christopher's Place development and the surrounding network of streets is not space-age punk but quintessentially English, with a few antique shops plus Margaret Howell's sweet separates. Artwork's original beak-encrusted hand knits and a covey of good designers under one roof at Tesco work.

Sam McKnight believes in midday hair—which must be good news to any woman caught in last week's whirlpool of wind.

The tumbled, back-combed locks, reminiscent of Bardot and the dying days of the beach, drew shocked gasps when he showed them off at a fashion show. A generation reared on back-to-nature beauty, staining trousers and unsifted ends—be blessed by this unkempt image.

As a founder member of the unsdy hair brigade, I liked the look and asked Sam to dress the hair for the fashion pictures on this page.

If you think that you don't need a hairdresser to give you styles like an unmade bed, remember that it is his problem, not ours.

Sensuous moleskin, soft ribbed velvet, deep pile furry cloths and silky cashmeres—all cry out to be touched.

Like approaching a Henry Moore, I wanted to feel my way round Fabre's, the giant fabric trade store in Olympia last week. I kept my hands to myself, but the colour and



Left: Tyrolean wool jacket £49 and cord trousers £27 by Katherine Hamnett, both from Joseph, 13 South Molton Street and 6 Sloane Street. Reindeer motif sweater by Jeffrey Rogers £9.99 from all branches of Snob. Checked shirt by French Connection £12 from all branches of Friends, Connections, James St WC2 and Kingston Upon Thames, Rackhams of Birmingham, Kendal Milne of Manchester. Snake belt by Mulberry £11.95 from major stores. Bee earrings from Christopher Trill, 17 Catherine Street WC2.

Fashion tip

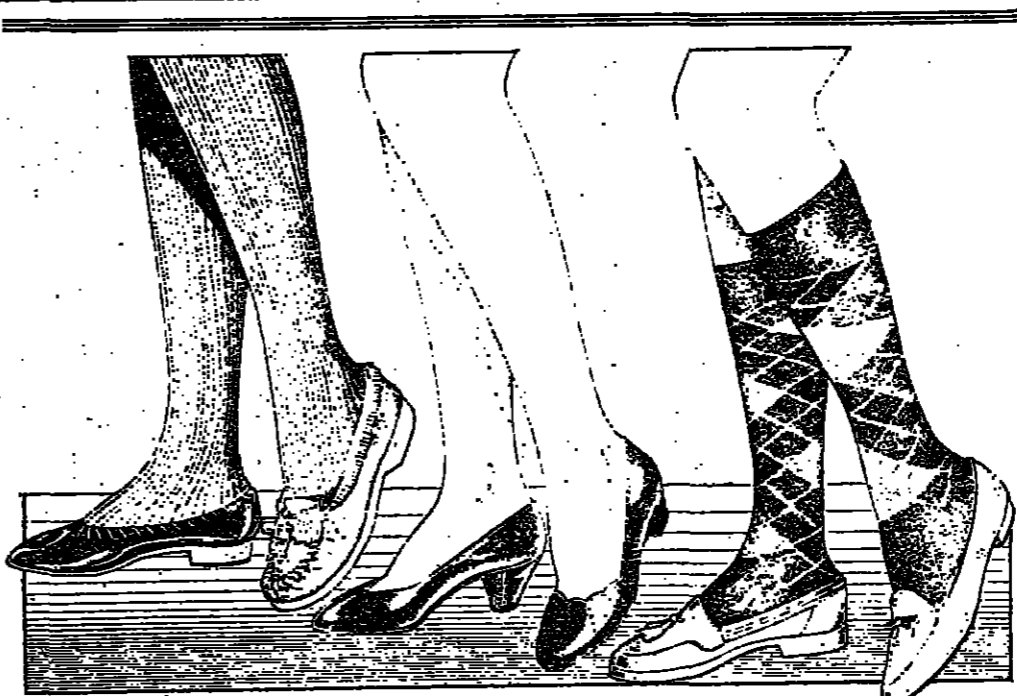
The Tyrolean total look is a mistake unless you are auditioning for the White Horse Inn. But its single component parts (even a feathered trilby or cord shooting trousers) can enliven your existing separates. Star buys are cheap and cheerful ski sweaters and loden coats/jackets.



Above: Argyle patterned sweater dress by Paul Howie £26.50 in grey, brown or pink from Howie, 138 Long Acre, WC2. Howie Diffusion at Top Shop, W1. Crocodile of Manchester and Altrincham. Cotton shirt bag £21.75 and boucle wool scarf £6.75 by Mulberry from Harrods, Liberty and nationwide. Furry ankle boots £35 from Santini e Dominici, 14 South Molton Street, W1.

Fashion tip

This is the mini version of the sweater dress we will all be wearing this winter. If you pick a longer hemline, you must wear a belt to break the line, but keep to low-heeled shoes or ankle (not knee-high) boots. It looks good with a three-quarter length cardigan or coat and odd with a blazer.



Has the women's movement done as much for female freedom as the designer who decreed the return of the low-heeled shoe?

Nothing quickens the pace of fashion faster than comfort, and women who were hobbling through last winter in tight skirts and needle-thin heels, have sunk swiftly into low, sporty shoes.

We have the Americans to thank for the introduction of their kind of school uniform for the foot—the loafer, with its distinctive tassel tie. I don't know whether the American Indians would claim responsibility for the fringed moccasins which are flooding the shops and worn by the jeans generation.

The more serious shoe for winter is the

pump, which has not stepped out since Jacqueline Kennedy shortened her skirts and dropped her heel height when she became First Lady. Pumps come in a variety of toe-shapes from vicious points to generously rounded curves. The fronts are mostly plain or decorated with p. ching and stitching. Heels are either dead, flat or take on lurching geometric angles, with the conical shape the most popular.

All these shoes look at their least fashionable with flesh-coloured stockings and at their best with ribbed tights. Legs to match your skirt/trousers (or Argyle socks if you want to frighten the grouse) are other high fashion alternatives.

If you change nothing but your shoes this winter (and shorten your skirts) you will have embraced the new silhouette.

In the drawing left to right:
■ Flat pump with silver blanket stitch trim in black patent. Blue, pink, white or lilac £22.99 from Sacha main branches. Ribbed tights from Tesco.
■ Indian moccasin in purple, rust and khaki £10.99 from Dolcis selected branches.
■ Classic leather pump in various colours £29.99 from all branches of Russell & Bromley.
■ Low-heeled pump decorated with punching in black, wine red or lilac £16.99 from Manfield main branches.
■ Tasselled loafer in denim blue, stone or pink £15.99 from selected branches of Dolcis.
■ Argyle socks from Joseph.
■ Flat shoe with gilded bow, in beige, tan, blue or coral. £30 from Santini e Dominici 14 South Molton Street, London W1.

Photographs by Tony Bosse. Hair by Sam McKnight for Daniel Galvin's Colour Salon. Drawing by Duncan Mill.



Above: Pure wool suit with side-pleated skirt by Stephen Marks in heathery checks £122 from Options at Austin Road, Regent Street, all branches of Friends, Last Resort of Bath, Afana, of Colchester. Lambeswool sweater with collar and padded shoulders, £28 from Joseph. Pouch bag by Envy from Harvey Nichols, Rackhams of Birmingham. Wood/silver, bangles and spiral earrings from Chris Trill, 17 Catherine Street, WC2. Ribbed tights by Mary Quant, £3.50 from John Lewis and major stores. Low-heeled pumps £26.99 from main branches of Russell and Bromley.

Fashion tip

A classic suit needs to be brought to life with sporty accessories if you are to avoid the executive woman/Games mistress image. Sweaters look fresher than the Angela Rippon tailored shirt. Hair and make-up should be soft—and so should your handbag.

patterns of the traditional British clothes—the ubiquitous tartans, checks and stylized leaf prints—were still a feast for the eyes.

Anyone who has tried to stitch up the gaps in her wardrobe with home dressmaking would have drooled over such a selection, but I fear that few of the fabrics will reach our shops as made-up garments, let alone material by the yard. All power to Fabre in their

black and white, fir green or yellow classic shirting cottons in fine stripes. Incoming colours are browns spiced with orange, bronze and saffron yellow.

I would love to stick my nose into the meeting of the Central Ethical Committee of the British Medical Association tomorrow morning when they discuss the "cowboy" clinics offering cosmetic surgery.

My nose was assessed last spring by a totally untrained receptionist who offered to produce a doctor to remodel my face for £850.

The response to the article that I subsequently wrote convinced me that women want to know much more about this vexed subject. Above all, they want to know the names of surgeons.

If the reputable British Association of Plastic Surgeons were allowed to send out a list of members (which is now considered unethical) the mushroom growth of "advisory" clinics could be reduced.

CHANEL

BOUTIQUE

Pret-à-porter clothes

Handbags. Scarves. Shoes. Costume Jewellery. Cosmetics and Beauty Products

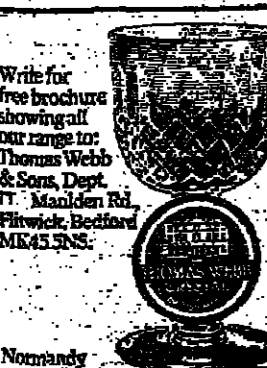
26 OLD BOND STREET



BOUQUET

A fine-rim glass to create a rich, heady atmosphere. In sizes for sherry or port, liqueurs, whisky and wine, plus a goblet. From leading stores, in beautiful packs by DEMA. And yet at prices from £4.20 for six you can afford to give them away.

DEMA



Nonnandy

Stock Exchange Prices

Bright start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct. 13. Dealings End, Oct. 24. Settlement Day, Nov. 1.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

1979-80 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E				1979-80 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E				1979-80 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E				1979-80 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E			
BRITISH STOCKS															
COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN															
LOCAL AUTHORITIES															
DOLLAR STOCKS															
BANKS AND DISCOUNTS															
BREWERS AND DISTILLERS															
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL															
MINES															
FINANCIAL TRUSTS															
INSURANCE															
INVESTMENT TRUSTS															
PROPERTY															
RUBBER															
TEA															
MISCELLANEOUS															
RECENT ISSUES															
SHIPPING															

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS



Portuguese
business
happens up,
page 19

Stock Markets
FT Ind 4724, up 5.1
FT Gilt 70.94, up 0.31

Sterling
\$2.4220, up 85 pts
Index 76.4, up 0.2

Dollar
Index 83.2, down 0.1
DM 1.8095, up 4.3

Gold
\$686.50, up \$2

Money
3 mth sterling 15 1/2
3 mth Euro \$ 12 1/2
6 mth Euro \$ 12 1/2

IN BRIEF

China to be Guthrie partner in \$20m deal

Guthrie Corporation, the palm and rubber plantations group, is setting up a \$20m joint venture with China to develop a 20,000-acre land on the Chinese island Hainan. It is China's first agricultural joint venture with a foreign company.

The deal, which has taken two years to negotiate, was signed Saturday by Guthrie and Overseas Chinese Enterprise Corporation which handles China's ventures with foreign firms. Planting has already begun at Teng Mai on Hainan. Guthrie, which will provide the bulk of the investment, expects to get its first crop back within three years of planting, helped by Chinese tax concessions.

Sports chief named

Sir Albert Lamb, the Ambassador to Norway, has been appointed by the National Olympic Development Office to investigate ways in which Britain can increase its contribution to the Olympic movement. Sir Albert will begin his duties on Monday, taking the place of the late Lord St. Albans.

EC-Tokyo advice

Mr Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg deputy prime minister, said in a Tokyo interview that the European Community should not hold Japan's promise to hold Japanese exports to three years. Mr Thorn, EEC president next year, said the EEC should not be misled by Japan's promise.

All Street pause

Trading on Wall Street was held for 54 minutes yesterday morning when a key computer failed. "Nobody lost money. It is just like a Sunday in the day of the morning," an exchange spokesman said. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 9.22 points to 959.90.

Unions meet

The trade union side of the joint negotiating committee has met in Coventry to spare its reply to the company's offer of a 6.1 per cent rise for its 86,000 manual workers. Negotiations with management resume on Friday.

Lucas invests £12.5m

Lucas plans to spend £12.5m in its new factory guaranteeing job security for its 330 workers. Production of the company's miniature diesel fuel injector is being increased to meet a £30m order from General Motors of America.

Missile site order

A contract worth more than £1m has been placed by the Ministry of Defence with the Dynamics group to build a missile firing range on the site of Brunel.

SB mortgages

Trustee Savings Bank will be offering lower interest mortgage schemes to new buyers immediately. It is the first bank to be allowed to build societies in other option mortgages.

Liverpool must shed 1,380 dock workers, study says

By Michael Barry
Transport Correspondent

The port of Liverpool, where the loss of 1,380 dockers' jobs is being studied, needs to shed 1,380 of its workforce and close down substantial dock areas, according to a study presented last month to Mr Norman Fowler, the Minister of Transport.

The report was made by the Mersey Docks Company and the National Ports Council at Mr Fowler's request. It says that the financing of dock areas from its own resources was driving the port to bankruptcy and forcing it to charge up in comparison with London and other major ports.

Mr Fowler replied that help from London was an obligation inherited from the last Government and that he could not enter into new commitments, or certainly not without a convincing case being made.

A national dockers' strike was threatened last month when two Liverpool stevedoring companies, Bulk Cargo Handling and Harland & Wolff, went out of business and the main remaining port employers, Mersey Dock and Victoria, refused to take on the displaced men because of overcapacity.

The employers' finally climbed down and took on the workless men under the terms of an agreement guaranteeing them 20 per cent of the work of 3,000 dockers and 15 per cent of the salaries.

The Liverpool study, which is being discussed with the unions, calls for a reduction over the next two years of 20 per cent of the workforce of 3,000 dockers and 15 per cent of the salaries.

The closure of the new Seaforth Dock, the Kirkby Dock, and the Gladstone and Langton docks was considered, but the suggestion was rejected in favour of closing the North End Dock, and concentrating company deep sea work in the Seaforth, Gladstone, and Kirkby docks.

Mr James Fitzpatrick, managing director of Mersey Docks, described the report, which is still confidential, as a "blueprint for survival".

His recommendations were being considered by the directors of the company and unions who are to submit their recommendations to Mr Fowler later this month.

The report contains some hard facts and hard recommendations. But these are hard times in which we live and we intend to survive.

Even in the short term, Mersey Docks would face serious cash flow problems because of the end of this year. The report says that there must be overall reductions in the workforce if the docks are to remain viable. This will only be possible through greater flexibility and a raising of productivity in all spheres.

A firm commitment will be necessary to persuade the Government to aid the company over the liquidity crisis of the next few years. Failure to achieve this will have the inevitable consequence of bankruptcy.

It is also a scramble to reduce stocks that has led to the extension of summer sales in High Streets around the country and to substantial price-cutting.

This is probably the main reason that the economy has not fallen even faster. At the same time, the strength of sterling has prevented companies from tapping overseas markets.

Although exports have remained stronger than expected, the high and uncompetitive exchange rate, there are many signs that foreign orders are falling. The decline will feed back into the industry in the coming months.

Tables, page 20

Coral clash over £300,000 pay-off

By Our Financial Staff

Angry shareholders in Coral Leisure, the group which was formed in 1978 to prevent a £300,000 golden handshake to Mr Nicholas Coral, the company chairman at a heated meeting yesterday.

The meeting had been convened to approve what is believed to be the biggest cash payment received by a company executive in Britain. Although the 100 shareholders approved by a two to one majority a resolution to cancel payment, the motion was lost after proxy votes of 112 million against and only 3.8 million in favour.

One of the most vocal opponents of the golden handshake was Sir Fred Pontin, who had himself received £200,000 after his holiday camp business was acquired by Coral two years ago. The golden handshake will be paid the £300,000 offer for the company by Grand Metropolitan since through.

Sir Fred said that his pay-

ment had been in recognition of the successful business he had built up. But he joined other Coral shareholders in accusing the management, led by Mr Coral, of inadequate handling of the company's affairs. He wanted to hear what the board had to say for the increases in directors' salaries in recent years.

Another shareholder described the mismanagement of the company as "incredible and unbelievable". Another said: "It would be entirely wrong to pay one penny in the way of compensation for loss of office to Mr Coral or any of the other directors."

Shareholders were particularly angry about the loss of the London casino licences after official objections. The casinos were the group's main money earner. But Mr Coral denied charges of mismanagement, referring to "wild statements" about the running of the company.

He admitted that the casino's "nightmare situation" but

added: "This company has been caught by the machinery of government. There is no justification for removing our casino licences whatsoever."

He was supported by Mr John Hoare, Coral's managing director, who said that suggestions of poor liquidity were "wholly unfounded". He said that if the company remained independent at the end of the year it would declare a substantial profit. Mr Hoare said that the Grand Metropolitan offer probably would be unconditional at the end of the week.

After consulting the company solicitor, Mr Hoare declared out of order a motion to cut the pay-off from £300,000 to £50,000. He said the £300,000 was made up of service contract, pension rights, insurance, service bonus, and company car. Mr Coral had worked for the company for 28 years.

After the meeting Mr Coral was asked about his plans. He replied he wanted to "get back into business, but it won't be a public company. I can assure you."



Sir Fred Pontin: vocal opponent.

Japan urged to cut its EEC trade surplus

From Peter Norman

London, Oct 13

The European Commission today increased pressure on Japan to reduce its rapidly growing trade surplus with the European Community.

Herr Wilhelm Haferkamp, Commissioner for external affairs, and Viscount Elenne Davignon, commissioner for industry, told a senior representative of the Japanese Ministry for Commerce and Industry in Brussels that they were very disturbed by the deterioration in the EEC's trading position with Japan.

In what was described as a "serious intervention", Mr Davignon said that the Japanese trade surplus with the EEC was now £1.5 billion, up from £1.2 billion in 1979.

Mr Davignon said that the Japanese trade surplus with the EEC was now £1.5 billion, up from £1.2 billion in 1979.

Latest figures show the Community's trade deficit with Japan was £4,000 million (£2,000m) in the first half of this year, up from £3,000 million (£1,500m) in the same period of 1979.

While imports from Japan increased by 27 per cent in dollar terms, EEC exports actually decreased by 2 per cent.

Mr Amaya's visit was being regarded in Brussels as an

opening round in a renewed campaign to reduce Japan's trade surplus.

It follows closely on last week's visit to Tokyo by Mr Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg's foreign minister and president of the European Council. Mr Saburo Okita, Japan's new minister of commerce, is to have further consultations with the commission in Brussels on October 27.

At a press conference today, Mr Roy Jenkins, the Commission president, said that the average trade surplus with Japan was now £1.5 billion, up from £1.2 billion in 1979.

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Gold price chaos after S African decision

By Michael Prest

Mining Correspondent

Confusion over the future of the gold price intensified yesterday when South Africa revealed that it had withheld about 200,000 ounces of September's production from the market.

At the same time Mr Robert Guy, a director of Rothchilds, gave warning that a sizeable selling of bullion was offsetting the otherwise bullish price indications of a tight supply.

Last month South Africa's reserves rose from 11.83 million ounces to 12.03 million. After increasing the average valuation from R431.59 an ounce (£239) in August to R469.34, the total value of reserves rose by R540m to R5,640m (£3,033m).

The sale is in line with the policy announced by Mr Owen Horwood, the finance minister, in March, to withhold from the international market gold whose sale was not dictated by foreign exchange requirements.

South Africa is running a substantial balance of payments surplus because of the high price of gold.

The surplus has been earned despite falling gold production. Output in August, the last month for which figures are available, was 1.82 million ounces, up from 1.71 million ounces in the previous month and 1.92 million ounces in August last year.

Total production in the first eight months of 1980 was 14.58 million ounces against

15.12 million ounces over the same period of 1979. Output this year could be about 20 tonnes less than in 1979 at around 680 tonnes.

Nevertheless, South Africa has no particular quantity of gold it wants to add to reserves. Mr Chris Stals, deputy governor of the Reserve Bank, said that although official gold reserves had gone up by about two million ounces this year, balance of payments requirements were frequently reviewed.

Around 800,000 ounces of the larger reserves were added at the beginning of the year from bullion deposited with Swiss banks in 1976 and 1977 as collateral in currency swap arrangements.

Receipts from gold will also be helped by sale of the new fractional Kruggerand coins launched last month. A total of 487,801 of the half-ounce, quarter-ounce, and one-ounce coins was sold in September, 483,001 of them outside South Africa.

But sales of the normal ounce Kruggerands fell by about half in September compared with August to 144,697. Sales in September, 1979, were 416,316.

Gold contracts: Mr Ian Foster, committee chairman of the London Metal Exchange said the size of contract on the planned London gold futures market starting early next year would be 100 ounces. The European Options Exchange has asked the finance ministry in Amsterdam to permit it to start trading in gold options. Business could start next spring.

UK output worst in 12 years

Continued from page 1

However, it looks as if the recession in the private sector of the economy is proving to be a good deal deeper than Treasury ministers thought. "Likely" industry output in the only casualty. Other recent figures showed that activity in the service industries has also declined, particularly in the distributive trades, which have suffered from a fall in consumer spending. This decline in personal consumption accounts for only a small part.

Another major factor has been the high level of de-stocking, both in industry and the distributive trades. High interest rates and the fall in company profits has forced many companies to reduce the stocks that they carry.

It is also a scramble to reduce stocks that has led to the extension of summer sales in High Streets around the country and to substantial price-cutting.

This is probably the main reason that the economy has not fallen even faster. At the same time, the strength of sterling has prevented companies from tapping overseas markets.

Although exports have remained stronger than expected, the high and uncompetitive exchange rate, there are many signs that foreign orders are falling. The decline will feed back into the industry in the coming months.

Tables, page 20

1,100 redundant in Philips closure

By Peter Hill

Industrial Editor

Philips Industries is to close its television assembly plant at Lowestoft, Suffolk, with the loss of 1,100 jobs. Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, said the move was a cruel blow for the town.

Philips announced that the shutdown would take place over 18 months and the company's television assembly would be concentrated at its plant in Croydon, south London.

Mr Prior said yesterday that he had attempted to avert the closure, which is being opposed by the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union (EETPU).

The company's move comes after the decision last month by the Bank Organisation to pull out of its joint venture with

Toshiba, the Japanese group, for the manufacture of television sets at two plants in the South-west, jeopardizing the jobs of nearly 3,000 workers.

Philips, which has been losing about £4m a year for the last three years, said the television assembly in the United Kingdom was no longer profitable.

Mr Prior said that he had attempted to avert the closure, which is being opposed by the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union (EETPU).

The company's move comes after the decision last month by the Bank Organisation to pull out of its joint venture with

Philips and EETPU together account for about 25 per cent of the British television receiver market, slightly behind Thorn.

Both have faced stiff competition from imports as well as from sets assembled by leading Japanese manufacturers in the United Kingdom including Sony, Matsushita Electric, Mitsubishi and Hitachi.

Mr Prior said last night that he had explored every avenue over the last two weeks to avert closure.

The closure of the factory is a cruel blow to Lowestoft. It has a long association with the town. I deeply regret that the closure is happening but, before reaching a decision, the company tried hard to find a solution.

Mr Roy Sanderson, the EETPU's national officer for engineering, said that his union would do everything in its power to oppose the shutdown.

Unions ask Toshiba for jobs chance

Five unions have asked Toshiba, the Japanese electronics group, to give them a chance to save 2,700 jobs. The unions say they will consider any alternative to unemployment at the television factories in Plymouth, Devon and

Redruth in Cornwall, which are threatened with closure. The future of the two Rank Toshiba factories has been under consideration since Rank decided to withdraw its 70 per cent share in the venture, which lost more than £1m last year.

The white-collar unions said in an open letter to Toshiba: "We possess a flexible and skilled workforce which is more than prepared to consider any alternative to unemployment. If you invest in us we will work for you—give us a chance."

New Zealand address trips up fake trade directory Caught out in the Khyber Pass

Britain's businesses are receiving a flood of invoices from a bogus trade directory company operating from the unlikely address of "the Khyber Pass, Auckland, New Zealand".

The bills, which have landed upon company desks up and down the country, appear to be professional invoices, complete with a number, address, and the number of an account at the Bank of New Zealand.

Indeed, they look so authentic that one British chamber of commerce which received an invoice very heavily paid out the £129 fee the letter was demanding.

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce, Scotland, and the New Zealand Government Office have all received complaints about the invoices which appear to be fraudulent. The New Zealand Government Office has revealed that the company mentioned on the invoices, Comtel International, which asks for cheques to be sent to an Auckland box number, does not exist.

One of the bills, which has been passed to The Times, was sent from Auckland to a Liverpool company. Under the heading of "invoice/statement" it claims that a balance £129 was owing. In small print on the back of the invoice, the "business terms" of the agreement are set out. These state that payment will result in the company being entered in Comtel's International 1981 directory, although there is no request for any information companies might like to see printed in the directory.

The terms also state that the directory will be published and over 5,000 copies distributed free of charge throughout the world not later than October 31, 1981. Circulation lists for the directory would only be available after the date of publication.

According to Miss Patricia Muller, the chamber of commerce association's research and information officer, the senders of the invoices appear to be using existing telex directories to gather the addresses of potential clients.

"We are warning chambers to be on the guard, but we are most anxious that the individual businessmen checks his accounts and makes sure that these invoices are not paid," Miss Muller said. "One of our own chambers very nearly paid out on this, though we are not saying which one."

The scheme is being investigated by Auckland's fraud squad and the New Zealand Chamber of Commerce has also looked into the affair and warned its members against paying the bills.

The last bogus directory scandal occurred a few years ago when companies throughout the United Kingdom were sent bills from Ireland. The bills looked very similar to telephone accounts.

Some of the New Zealand invoices bear a striking similarity to the ones from Ireland, but there is no firm evidence at the moment to link the two.

One of the reasons the Auckland invoices were suspected so quickly was the address given by the company. It seems many people were alerted by the fact that the company said it came from the Khyber Pass.

David Heyson

HARNESSING TECHNOLOGY FOR ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION WORLDWIDE THROUGH DAVY MCKEE



Extract from the Annual Statement by Sir John Buckley, Chairman, for the year ended 31st March 1980.

- Adverse conditions interrupt strong profit performance of recent years.
- The nature and diverse locations of the company's mainstream business leave its profits less vulnerable to inflation than many others.
- The prospects for the wide range of our mainstream Davy McKee business continue to be good—the forward work load of our American companies has greatly improved.
- Davy stands well to deal with change. We serve large, dynamic, energy-based process industries with a comprehensive range of technology, experience and worldwide resources.

Highlights of the year	1980 £ millions	1979 £ millions
Turnover	752	611
Profit before tax	15.9	26.1
Net assets employed	142	137
Orders in hand at 30th June	1,810	1,688
Forward load at 30th June	1,073	1,006
Earnings per share	12.5 pence	22.7 pence

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from The Secretary, Davy Corporation Ltd, 15 Portland Place, London W1A 4DD. Tel: 01-637 8821.

Engineering and construction for the oil, chemicals, petrochemicals, plastics, synthetic fibres, fertilizers, food and pharmaceuticals, mining and minerals, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, coal, nuclear, gas, pulp and paper, water treatment, pollution control and other process industries; designers and manufacturers of rolls, forging plant, special control systems, cranes, hoists and mechanical handling systems, steel fabrications, steel castings, and a wide range of custom-built machinery for the metals and other industries.



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Glaxo's search for growth

Glaxo managed to soothe the market yesterday with pretax profits down only 8.2 per cent at £66.1m after last week's worries about the future of its anti-ulcer drug, following the failure to reach agreement with its United States distributor, a possible rights issue and rather worse final figures had cut a sixth off the value of the shares.

This is the third year in a row that this hitherto growth stock has announced lower profits and while it is again sterling, which trimmed £11m off trading profits against £12m the year before, that is the main villain of the piece the real worries about Glaxo centre on its mature product lines and growing doubts that new products can produce the same take-off for profits as cephalosporins did in the 1970s.

New generation cephalosporins, like Zinacef, are already feeling the competitive winds and the new transdermal antihypertensive drug is not making good progress while it is said to be a couple of years at least before the anti-ulcer ranitidine will be contributing to profits, and even then the competition is already tough.

So far last year's price rises do not seem to have harmed volume too badly outside the United Kingdom and the margin

are now not enough and the airline must now be trading at a substantial loss.

All of which has justified postponement for Mr Nott. But the reiteration yesterday of his determination to go ahead eventually removes the possibility that he has drawn the wider conclusion that the flotation of such a veritigiously cyclical business would have to be so opportunistic in timing or contrived in structure as to render the exercise fundamentally damaging to the company.

This gives the progress so far on denationalization—a distinctly chequered appearance. In terms of full-blooded flotations only National Freight Corporation looks anywhere near fruition. Last week's announcement of North Sea Oil bonds only highlights the complexity of issuing equity in BNOC and meanwhile recessionary problems have led to the postponement of action on British Shipbuilders, British Aerospace is uncertain and Cable and Wireless is remiss.

The point is that a full equity issue is a complex route to denationalization, even as it does the creation of a sufficiently attractive package for investors who may, in any case, take the view that the flotation will be structurally damaging, as in British Airways' case, or will lead to wholly new competitive pressures on the business as with National Freight.

Several property companies ventured into Australia only to be caught by the 1974-76 recession, among them the Crown Agents and Capital and Counties. Others such as Law Land and Centrovind did not do as well as hoped. MEPC cheerfully admits it was rash but claims that it has learnt a lot, and is now expanding further in property down under where it is counting on immediate yields of 9 per cent from developments in Sydney and Perth, around double that available at home.

The money is coming from a £121.2m private placing of the first Australian dollar bonds carrying a coupon of 8 1/2 per cent and convertible into sterling equity, though there have been several bonds convertible into yen this year to take advantage of the strength of the Japanese equity market.

The cost of straight fixed interest financing is of course prohibitive. So MEPC has settled on a convertible for gearing, as it did in July when it underpinned its United States property expansion with a \$30m convertible, subordinated, the first, incidentally since exchange controls ended. But in July MEPC got away with a coupon of only 8 1/2 per cent.

Then, as now, Kuwait International and Morgan organized the issue, and part of the issue will end up in the Gulf reflecting again the Kuwaiti interest in United Kingdom property. MEPC shares rose 7p to 23 1/2p yesterday, making the conversion price of 255p in February 1981 look interesting already.

Rugby Portland Take-off delayed

Coming at the top of expectations, the interim results from Rugby Portland Cement, Britain's second largest manufacturer with a seventh of the market, hardly moved the shares. The market is looking beyond these figures to what looks like a very difficult second half, and further ahead, to the early part of 1981 which, at this stage, appears far from easy.

The figures for the first half to the end of June include recovery from last year's appalling weather, a 7 per cent increase in the volume of cement deliveries and a 24 per cent price increase for four months.

The overall effect has been to push profits up from £5.05m to £9.37m on sales that increased from £49m to £67m. More revealing still are the trading profits in the United Kingdom which more than doubled to £8.4m.

The going has become much tougher in the second half with a dramatic downturn in demand in July and August which, for Rugby, amounted to a 16 to 17 per cent volume drop. Since then demand has steadied at the lower levels but with the high operational gearing the damage has already occurred. With no further price increases in the pipeline this year and little to be expected from Australia—which suffered badly in the first half—it looks as if profits are set to fall from £10m to perhaps £8m, assuming normal weather.

Longer term, Rugby has a lot going for it with its modernized plants and Australian prospects. But for the time being at 72p, yielding 9.3 per cent prospectively and a p/e ratio of 10, there is little reason for the shares to improve.



Sir Austin Ridsdale, chairman of Glaxo.

improvement has helped the second half to match the previous year's—admittedly depressed £35.8m pretax. The ending of resale price maintenance in the Veeva wholesaling division has cut margins there with trading profits £1m down at £5m. Overseas competition remains stiff in Japan with only the strong showing in Nigeria helping associates improve from £2.2m to £2.9m.

Despite the rise in interest charges from £1.7m to £2.5m, cash flow is still adequate to fund a high level of spending and higher working capital with no more than a £2.3m dip into cash resources.

Even so Glaxo is raising the dividend a little less than expected from 11.4p to 13.6p gross where the yield after yesterday's 16p up to 22 1/2p is only 5 per cent, and the dividend is uncovered on a current cost basis. Meanwhile, the pharmaceutical bears jumped on Beecham yesterday after reports that its new Augmentin antibiotic had run into licensing problems in the United Kingdom.

News that engineering union negotiators were to recommend an 8.2 per cent pay offer sparked a little life into stock markets yesterday afternoon. Glits in particular finished the day strongly, much to the delight of the authorities. Not only was the remaining £300m-£100m of 1980 "top" finished hard up against the £501 level at which the Government broker is expected to make fresh supplies available.

On current pricing, moreover, the new short-medium stock to be offered on Thursday is starting to look attractive. Larger investors will presumably not make up their minds, however, until they have seen what tomorrow's batch of economic statistics add to yesterday's figures pointing to a further sharp fall in industrial production in August.

British Airways Looking beyond the first half

Mr John Nott, the Trade Secretary, has vowed to the inevitable including not to floor British Airways in 1981. The trading background at the time the Conservatives came to power pointed to an operating surplus of £150m last year, the outcome was £22m. The position has now deteriorated further: The auxiliary activities which kept the pretax figure just in the black last time

Brussels claim to be the capital of Europe always had a hollow ring. In its thousand-year history, the city has seen many a foreign invader come and go. It is less than 25 years since the Treaty of Rome was signed, so it will be a lot longer before the European Community makes its mark on the city.

The traveller arriving in Brussels will find no helpful signposts to guide the way to the Community institutions east of the city centre.

Once at the top of the Rue de la Loi he or she will be surrounded by buildings remarkable for their failure to fit in with the surroundings.

The Berlaymont, the headquarters of the European Commission, squats like an enormous cuckoo in its 13-floor bulk out of all proportion to its inadequate nest of run down turn-of-the-century town houses and shoe box office blocks. Its four huge concave glass walls which expose the interiors of all but the very top floor, to the gaze of the outside world, are particularly inappropriate in the capital city of so private a people as the Belgians.

Two floors below ground in the "Schuman" metro station, illuminated placards by the praises of the EEC. Nobody looks. It is not hostility, just indifference.

According to opinion polls, the Belgians are among the most enthusiastic supporters of the European Community. Perhaps this is because it has no more than marginal effect on their everyday lives. Newspapers rarely give much coverage to Community affairs. Day-to-day existence owes far more to the way Belgium society was moulded in the last century than any of the visions of a new Europe that have emerged since the last war.

Business Diary: The Brussels of Freddy Willockx

Belgium has been described fairly as the most bourgeois country in Western Europe. It is a world where landlords have the upper hand in their fraught relationship between landlord and tenant, and where the individual can be required to do some extraordinary things—like obtain a certificate of "good conduct" and "morals" from his local authority before being eligible to join a professional association.

Any new arrival in Brussels quickly learns that although the Community may be based in Brussels, there are "no go" areas in the city where the power of the EEC has yet to apply.

My favourite is the Rue Picard, just over a mile to the north-west of the Berlaymont, close to the Brussels-Charleroi canal. Here is Brussels' central goods depot and headquarters of the city's customs authorities.

Its forbidding appearance—a cross between a 1940s Hollywood

Last Wednesday, *The Times* published a letter from Mr Patrick Neill, the chairman of the Council for the Securities Industry (CSI). He was commenting on what I had written the previous day on the general subject of self-regulation, non-statutory regulation and statutory regulation of the securities industry.

In particular, the article had used the rash of dawn raids epitomised by last February's clandestine attack on Consolidated Goldfields, to examine the recent record of the Stock Exchange Council and the CSI itself.

To be honest, it was not completely obvious what point Mr Neill was seeking to make. The original article had asserted that the self-regulators had fumbled the challenge represented by the eruption of sudden swoops in the Stock Exchange on unsuspecting companies.

Mr Neill seemed to be scoring a telling debating point, when he quoted from a comment by the Financial Editor in *The Times* in June on the subject of dawn raids. We

had argued at that point that the fuss about dawn raids was being overdone, if the argument was simply that they were unfair because they provided large shareholders with an advantage not available to small shareholders, the advantage being that superior and prompt reaction to a sudden share price in selling bellies to a dawn raid.

The letter concluded rather abruptly with the observation that on August 7 the CSI in fact outlawed dawn raids.

In fact the original article never expressed a view on whether dawn raids as such were or were not objectionable. Although during the summer there was a rest of them, they have in fact been an occasional part of the scene in the securities market for many years.

The fuss in February about Consolidated Goldfields, although it involved a substantial dawn raid on the final day, February 12, was in fact less concerned initially with this aspect than with the way in which unidentified

foreign buyers were secretly abetting control of a substantial British company by the use of nominee names and by parties overseas acting in concert.

A perfectly respectable case has and can indeed be put up for the continuation of dawn raids. What is, however, not tenable for the Stock Exchange Council or the CSI, or anyone else concerned to protect the good name of non-statutory regulation, is to adopt the position that there was nothing wrong with dawn raids last year, or in February of this year, but that somehow by August they had become something that had to be outlawed.

It is even less dignified if the suggestion is encouraged that the change in attitude was substantially affected by a public fuss and a brouhaha in public on the prints.

Fashions, opinions and standards change over time and it would not be in the interest of our trade to suggest anything other than that serious newspapers play a part in the process. But it is a gradual process. And it is impossible to think that a press campaign, however brilliant and effective, could

change majority opinion on the subject of dawn raids or completely between February and August 1980.

If they should have been outlawed in February, if the authorities thought that they were unobjectionable in February, they should have had the courage of their convictions in August and said to public:

The point should be taken by the friends of non-statutory regulation as helpful and constructive. For the nature of self-regulation is that it is permanently fighting a defensive battle. Over time the trend is steadily towards greater statutory intervention in financial markets.

If the remaining important bastions of self-regulation are to be preserved as much intact as possible for as long as possible, they must work and be seen to work, confidently and aggressively. It is only by firm and open action that the pressures for more statutory regulation will be avoided. Banking and insurance show the ways in which weakness in these areas leads inevitably to more statute.



Sr Sá Carneiro (left), Portugal's Prime Minister, and General Eanes, the President, December showdown.

Portuguese industry puts its money on Sá Carneiro

For all Portugal's problems—and they are considerable enough with under-industrialization, the balance of payments again starting to worsen and a 20 per cent inflation rate—the country's industrial and commercial leaders are probably at their most optimistic since the 1974 revolution. That might change.

Senior Francisco Sá Carneiro, the Prime Minister, faces in December an uneasy political hurdle as during last week's general election which returned his centre-right Democratic Alliance for four years with an increased majority. Sr Sá Carneiro has said that if General António Ramalho Eanes, Portugal's President, is re-elected in December he will resign as Prime Minister.

With early opinion polls indicating that General Eanes, who has shown himself sympathetic with the left-wing, was by far the most popular candidate for the presidency, the Prime Minister is taking a big gamble with his resignation threat.

What has encouraged the business community is that there has been a swing to the right in the country away from the extremes of socialist policy that brought mounting inflation and unemployment with a two-track control of a public sector swollen by widespread nationalization.

Now nationalization looks likely in some cases to be reversed with the Ministry of Industry and Technology already involved in studies of state companies which, though profitable, have made no effort to expand.

Although denationalization is not anticipated in the banking sector, bankers are expecting an easing of controls for new-comers, including foreign banks, which there are at present only four operating in Portugal, one being the Bank of London and South America.

But, with the aim of making better use of natural resources

Derek Harris

there are likely to be extensive state-financed projects in the iron and steel and petrochemical industries. In mining and manufacturing, the investment of some £1,500m is being discussed for the period to 1984.

In the private sector restructuring schemes are afoot in areas like the food industry, textiles, footwear and ship-repairing.

All this is encouraging but the government faces a number of difficult tests. Recently the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) forecast a gross domestic product growth this year of 3 per cent compared with 4 per cent in 1979 and the government's own target of 3.6 per cent.

There has since been a reduction in taxes and a wage rise that should come through in increased domestic demand. The inflation rate, just over 24 per cent last year, has been brought down to a claimed 20 per cent or less but there must be a question mark over whether this can be held.

There are also basic problems of infrastructure which must be tackled—from much needed expansion of educational provisions to spending on roads and on housing. The government has estimated that the country needs some 700,000 new houses but it could take 20 years to build them unless the construction industry can be increased. Road building is another neglected area. On the Lisbon-Porto motorway little of the planned route has been completed.

A win for General Eanes in December will be a personal crisis for Sr Sá Carneiro. For businessmen it could be unsettling: the thing they need most at the moment is political stability.

Belgium has already budgeted for a 15,000m franc increase in revenue next year through attacking fiscal fraud. But this is a fairly modest target when compared with the increase in revenue losses over the past few years.

Belgium's leading guru on the subject of tax fraud is Professor Max Frank of the Free University of Brussels. His researches show that fiscal fraud has doubled over the past five years. According to Professor Frank's figures, the top 5 per cent of income tax payers in Belgium are the worst offenders, decimating the state of nearly 65 per cent of the total tax loss.

With the strict banking secrecy of Luxembourg only two and a half hours' drive away from Brussels and Zurich even closer as the jet flies, it is clear that the Belgian authorities face a monumental task in stemming fiscal fraud.

For Freddy Willockx, who points to opinion polls that say four in five Belgians would support a tough anti-fraud policy, taking on the other fifth could sustain a political career.

And what is Brussels if not politics? The thriving state of Belgium's black economy goes some way to explaining how in a country with the highest level of unemployment in the EEC—more than 10 per cent at the last count—there are so many visible signs of wealth.

Freddy Willockx was refreshingly open about his chances against the problem of tax-fiddling. The problem, he agrees, is difficult. He does not

Why we should be worried by the high cost of stress

As tens of thousands of jobs are bitten in death by the recession, the aspects of employment least likely to capture public attention at present are the problems of boredom and stress at work.

Quite apart from the possibility of their being linked to the rising drinking habits of all types of workers, they demonstrably erode the psyche and reduce performance.

In France, for instance, the unions are actually campaigning against boredom and stress at work. Several French state employees have committed suicide this year and one of the main postal unions claims that 15 young people have recently tried to kill themselves because of the depressive effects of repetitive work.

"The total cost to industry of all forms of stress related illness and other manifestations, a large slice of which can be attributed directly or indirectly to the working environment, must be enormous, beyond the scope of most cost accounts to begin to calculate," says Professor Cary L. Cooper of the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology. He works in the department of management sciences.

"Some Americans estimate that it may represent in the order of 1 per cent to 3 per cent of the gross national product in the United States," he adds in the *Bulletin of the British Psychological Society* (1980, 33, 49-51).

Investigation of the problem involves climbing into the mind of the worker or manager both as an individual and as a group member. And while experimental psychologists acknowledge the contribution of ergonomists to the study of what people are forced to do and their expectations of a job.

When the present loss of jobs is likely to occupy more union and management attention even than pay scales, simply because, in the end, an employee can buy himself or herself out of stress and boredom.

Research work in Britain, however, is bedevilled by a lack of impetus from industry itself. Dr Cooper told me that in the United States lawyers have lovingly coined a new phrase to describe the effects of years of stress and boredom on workers—"cumulative trauma".

It was born 20 years ago when a motor car production worker successfully sued his company for disability money. He had suffered a coronary thrombosis because, he claimed, his employers had not tried to alleviate his job of stress.

In California two years ago, 17 per cent of disability claims were related to job stress, and the result has been a sudden, compulsive interest in the working environment—a mushrooming of psychological and medical research and the appearance of "stress counsellors".

"The motives for this have not been pure but the effects have been good. Coronary heart disease in American workers dropped in the seventies for the first time. The same is happening in Scandinavia which, like America and Germany, is way ahead of Britain.

"I find the British approach depressing. It is a case of doing nothing. Forget the moral argument—they have not even done their sums to find out what stress is costing them. I can count on the fingers of one hand those companies which have made a start."

It will be interesting to see how long it is before America exports its concept of cumulative trauma.

Years of research among

shift workers has shown Dr Colquhoun that there is a steady loss of concentration from the moment a worker starts his or her shift, even among sailors responsible for carrying out radar and sonar searches on anti-submarine patrol.

They were able to help the Royal Navy replace some shift systems which work well. "But unlike people in civilian occupations, you do not knock off for weekends at sea, so that the circadian (biological) rhythms adjust to the work pattern," he says.

"In industry, the weekly rota is probably the worst possible system. It is only by firm and open action that the pressures for more statutory regulation will be avoided. Banking and insurance show the ways in which weakness in these areas leads inevitably to more statute."

Dr Colquhoun is now studying what he calls "morning and evening types"—60 nurses who are undergoing a regular battery of psychological and physiological tests. Soon, they begin a study involving between 500 and 1,000 people about to start shift work in a range of industries and they will be following them over several years looking at, among other things, their personality profiles and their ability to change sleeping habits and to overcome the drowsiness.

The aim is to be able to predict a much more fundamental matching of worker to occupation than the rather superficial ergonomic approach.

We all suffer from boredom at times," he says, "but not some jobs are more boring. I have this feeling that the malaise identified by psychological and medical studies is not because of repetitious work, but because of a mismatch between what people have been forced to do and their expectations of a job."

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Peter Brock

CHANNEL TUNNEL INVESTMENTS LIMITED

1 Love Lane, London, EC2V 7JJ

Interim Report for the six months ended 30th June, 1980

	6 months to 30th June, 1980 (unaudited)	6 months to 30th June, 1979 (unaudited)	Year to 31st December, 1979
Income from listed investments	4,516	4,516	9,032
Interest receivable	4,445	2,836	6,480
Administration expenses	8,961	7,414	15,495
	2,745	2,573	8,743
Profit before taxation	6,215	4,359	6,745
Taxation	2,485	2,032	2,735
Profit after taxation	3,730	2,327	4,010

12th October, 1980.

Peter Norman

Commodities

Poland is facing serious sugar crop losses

Foreign exchange report

The Bank of England took several different routes yesterday in giving very large help to the discount houses. The Bank bought a small quantity of Treasury Bills direct from houses, a small number of local authority bills from the banks, and an amount of eligible bank bills from the houses under sale and repurchase arrangement.

sterling closed on a firm note yesterday but below its best level with an 85 cent gain at 2.4120 compared with 2.4035 on Friday.

Sterling's effective exchange rate against the dollar, based on a calculation at 76.4 against the mark previously, with United States markets closed for the Columbus day holiday, was 100.00. The dollar business was severely curtailed, but both sterling and the dollar were able to make headway.

The United States government's support, first, but disingenuous on news of another sharp decline in the industrial production index.

However, news that American union negotiators had recommended acceptance of an 8.2 percent pay offer (they had been claiming 18 percent) gave a jolt to the dollar which placed it

The dollar in the markets responded to slightly higher Fed discount rates and some congressional support to close monetary markets.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

[illegible]

Other Markets

Australia	0 0155-2-0000
Bahrain	0 0077-1-0000
Belgium	8 7456-0-0000
Denmark	10 1-0000
Hongkong	11 0255-11000
Iran	00 0000-0000
Japan	0 0013-0000
Malaysia	2 0000-0000
Norway	01 0000-0000
New Zealand	01 0000-0000
South Africa	01 0000-0000
Singapore	0 0000-0000
South Africa	0 0000-0000

Wall Street

[illegible]

US commodities

[illegible]

July 1990-20c Sept 16
19c 20c Jan 1991-16c
Nov 1987 19c 20c July 16
2 months ended up 0.15

[illegible]

Indices

	Bank of England	Morgan	Onsany
	Index	Index	Index
Sterling	78.4	n.a.	n.a.
U.S. dollar	83.2	n.a.	n.a.
French dollar	100.0	n.a.	n.a.
Scrubbing	154.4	n.a.	n.a.
Belgian franc	214.2	n.a.	n.a.
Swiss franc	165.9	n.a.	n.a.
Deutsche mark	100.0	n.a.	n.a.
Swiss franc	197.5	n.a.	n.a.
Gold	125.5	n.a.	n.a.
French franc	100.4	n.a.	n.a.
Yen	130.7	n.a.	n.a.
Lira	100.0	n.a.	n.a.

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December 1971.
(Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Rates

* Ireland	2.0800-2.0539	RA
* Canada	2.1830-1.1934	
Netherlands	1.9477-1.9675	CL
Belgium	2.0525-1.04	(L)
Denmark	5.5853-3.9878	
West Germany	1.8093-1.81	
Portugal	50.10-50.03	JO
Spain	73.78-73.84	OL
Italy	858.73-828.15	
Norway	4.9350-4.5719	W
France	4.1565-4.1549	
Sweden	1.5665-1.5855	
Japan	207.10-207.35	F
Austria	12.77-12.79	
Switzerland	2.6390-2.6390	CH

* Ireland quoted in US currency
 * Canada \$1 : US \$0.5295-0.5399

Money Market Rates

Bank of England 5% 15p
(Last changed 2/7/89)
Clearing Bank Base Rate 15p
Discount Mkt Loans:
Overnight: High 16 Low 14
Week Fixed: 13p-15p

Treasury Bills (Disc.)
1 month 14 1/2% 3 month 14 1/2%
6 months 14% 3 months 14%

Prime Bank Bills (Disc.) Trades (Disc.)
1 month 15p-15 1/2p 3 months 15p
3 months 15p 3 months 15p

EMS Currency Rates

	central rates	change against ECU	change from central rate*	change adjusted plus minus	1 2 3 4 5
Belgian franc	39.7897	40.7287	+2.36	+0.49	1.53
Danish krone	7.1236	8.1120	+1.15	-0.73	3.16
German D-mark	2.48208	2.53763	+2.24	+0.37	1.125
French franc	2.58170	8.87979	+3.36	+1.31	2.3575
Dutch guilder	2.20372	2.73817	+0.57	+1.30	2.517
Irish punt	0.668201	0.673765	+0.83	+1.65	1.46
Italian lira	1197.79	1206.37	+4.20	+2.23	4.05

Gold

Gold fixed: am, \$683.5 (an ounce);
pm, \$679.75 (close, \$686.5).
Kruggerand (per coin): \$696-698
(\$288-289).
Sovereigns (new): \$172-174 (\$71.25-
72.25).

Auth

Authorized Child, Inc.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1979-80		1978-79		1977-78		1976-77		1975-76		1974-75		1973-74		1972-73		1971-72		1970-71		1969-70		1968-69		1967-68		1966-67		1965-66		1964-65		1963-64		1962-63		1961-62		1960-61		1959-60		1958-59		1957-58		1956-57		1955-56		1954-55		1953-54		1952-53		1951-52		1950-51		1949-50		1948-49		1947-48		1946-47		1945-46		1944-45		1943-44		1942-43		1941-42		1940-41		1939-40		1938-39		1937-38		1936-37		1935-36		1934-35		1933-34		1932-33		1931-32		1930-31		1929-30		1928-29		1927-28		1926-27		1925-26		1924-25		1923-24		1922-23		1921-22		1920-21		1919-20		1918-19		1917-18		1916-17		1915-16		1914-15		1913-14		1912-13		1911-12		1910-11		1909-10		1908-09		1907-08		1906-07		1905-06		1904-05		1903-04		1902-03		1901-02		1900-01		1899-00		1898-99		1897-98		1896-97		1895-96		1894-95		1893-94		1892-93		1891-92		1890-91		1889-90		1888-89		1887-88		1886-87		1885-86		1884-85		1883-84		1882-83		1881-82		1880-81		1879-80		1878-79		1877-78		1876-77		1875-76		1874-75		1873-74		1872-73		1871-72		1870-71		1869-70		1868-69		1867-68		1866-67		1865-66		1864-65		1863-64		1862-63		1861-62		1860-61		1859-60		1858-59		1857-58		1856-57		1855-56		1854-55		1853-54		1852-53		1851-52		1850-51		1849-50		1848-49		1847-48		1846-47		1845-46		184
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CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING
STARTS
HERE

APPOINTMENTS VACANT	10
BUSINESS TO BUSINESS	10
DOMESTIC SITUATIONS	10
EDUCATIONAL	10
ENTERTAINMENT	10
FLAT SHARING	10
LEGAL APPOINTMENTS	10
MOTOR CARS	10
PROPERTY	10
RENTALS	10
SECRETARIAL AND ANTIQUES	22
NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS	22
SITUATIONS WANTED	22

For further details see the advertisement on page 24 of this issue.

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PERSONAL TRADE 01-537 9351

MANCHESTER OFFICE 061-634 2234

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On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation of this Stop Number, please refer to the Stop Number.

CLASSIFIED RATES

PERSONAL COLUMNS

£3.00 per line - £15.00 per cm

per full display

APPOINTMENTS

£3.00 per line - £15.00 per cm

per full display

PROPERTY

£3.00 per line - £15.00 per cm

per full display

WEEKEND SHOPPING

£12.00 per cm full display

minimum 5 cms.

COURT CIRCULAR

£4.00 per line

BOX NUMBERS

£2.25

TAKE my brother, the

prophet, who has spoken in

the name of the Lord for an

age of suffering affliction

and of patience - St. James

ch. 5, v. 10.

BIRTHS

BRONNALL - On 10th October, to

John and Margaret (Glenister)

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

ANNOUNCEMENTS

GOLD RING APPEAL

The Pope recently gave his blessing to the Gold Ring Appeal. It is a campaign to raise money for the people of the world who are suffering from poverty and hunger. The Gold Ring Appeal is a campaign to raise money for the people of the world who are suffering from poverty and hunger. The Gold Ring Appeal is a campaign to raise money for the people of the world who are suffering from poverty and hunger.

CANCER RESEARCH

The scientific understanding of cancer is the most important factor in the fight against the disease. The scientific understanding of cancer is the most important factor in the fight against the disease. The scientific understanding of cancer is the most important factor in the fight against the disease.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE SLOANE CLUB

Complete list of members and details of the club. The complete list of members and details of the club. The complete list of members and details of the club.

YACHTS AND BOATS

Details of various yachts and boats for sale or hire. Details of various yachts and boats for sale or hire. Details of various yachts and boats for sale or hire.

SPORT AND RECREATION

Details of various sports and recreational activities. Details of various sports and recreational activities. Details of various sports and recreational activities.

WINE AND DINE

Details of various wine and dining establishments. Details of various wine and dining establishments. Details of various wine and dining establishments.

SEASONAL SALES

Details of various seasonal sales and offers. Details of various seasonal sales and offers. Details of various seasonal sales and offers.

RESISTA CARPETS

Details of various ResistA Carpets and flooring. Details of various ResistA Carpets and flooring. Details of various ResistA Carpets and flooring.

SHORT LETS

Details of various short let properties. Details of various short let properties. Details of various short let properties.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE FRIENDS OF THE ELDERLY

Details of various friends of the elderly and their needs. Details of various friends of the elderly and their needs. Details of various friends of the elderly and their needs.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

Details of various unique opportunities. Details of various unique opportunities. Details of various unique opportunities.

DECLASSIFIED BUT UNIQUE

Details of various declassified but unique items. Details of various declassified but unique items. Details of various declassified but unique items.

BACKLASH FOR BERNARD

Details of various backlash for Bernard. Details of various backlash for Bernard. Details of various backlash for Bernard.

PARTY CARRIER

Details of various party carriers. Details of various party carriers. Details of various party carriers.

DID YOU GET A FIRST

Details of various firsts and achievements. Details of various firsts and achievements. Details of various firsts and achievements.

REMEMBER A RELATIVE

Details of various relatives and family members. Details of various relatives and family members. Details of various relatives and family members.

TO THE PERSONAL COLUMN

Details of various personal columns and their content. Details of various personal columns and their content. Details of various personal columns and their content.

HARRY ROSE

Details of various Harry Rose and his work. Details of various Harry Rose and his work. Details of various Harry Rose and his work.

Details of various Harry Rose and his work. Details of various Harry Rose and his work. Details of various Harry Rose and his work.

UK HOLIDAYS

JET TO PARIS

Details of various jet to Paris and other UK holidays. Details of various jet to Paris and other UK holidays. Details of various jet to Paris and other UK holidays.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

Details of various holidays and villas. Details of various holidays and villas. Details of various holidays and villas.

PHONE 'N' FLY

Details of various phone 'n' fly services. Details of various phone 'n' fly services. Details of various phone 'n' fly services.

SPAIN MINI-CRUISES

Details of various Spain mini-cruises. Details of various Spain mini-cruises. Details of various Spain mini-cruises.

THE AMERICAN CHILD

Details of various American children and their stories. Details of various American children and their stories. Details of various American children and their stories.

UNITED AIR TRAVEL

Details of various United Air Travel services. Details of various United Air Travel services. Details of various United Air Travel services.

LOWEST PRICES FROM

Details of various lowest prices from different airlines. Details of various lowest prices from different airlines. Details of various lowest prices from different airlines.

CHEAP TO EUROPE/USA

Details of various cheap travel to Europe and USA. Details of various cheap travel to Europe and USA. Details of various cheap travel to Europe and USA.

AFRICA SPECIALISTS

Details of various Africa specialists and their services. Details of various Africa specialists and their services. Details of various Africa specialists and their services.

EUROPE AUSTRALIA EUROPE

Details of various Europe Australia Europe travel. Details of various Europe Australia Europe travel. Details of various Europe Australia Europe travel.

IT'S NOT TOO LATE TO GO TO THE

Details of various travel opportunities. Details of various travel opportunities. Details of various travel opportunities.

LATE HOLIDAYS

Details of various late holiday packages. Details of various late holiday packages. Details of various late holiday packages.